REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,936.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 13, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage [Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Grey, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd July 1874, at 4 P.M.

July 1874.		August 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves Madras	7
„ Carwar	25	„ Coconada	9
„ Narrakal	29	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Allepy	29	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Tuticorin	31	„ Gopaulpore	11
„ Colombo ... August	1	„ False Point	12
„ Galle	2	Arrives at CALCUTTA	14
„ Negapatam	5		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

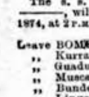
During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

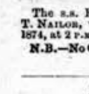
The s. s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander ——, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July 1874, at 2 P.M.

July 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSREH	3
„ Kurrachee	19	„ Mahomerah	3
„ Guadur	20	„ Fao	3
„ Muscat	22	„ Koweit	5
„ Bunder Abbas	24	„ Bushire	5
„ Linga	26	„ Linga	9
„ Bahrein	28	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Bushire	28	„ Muscat	13
„ Mahomerah	30	„ Guadur	15
Arrive BUSREH	31	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



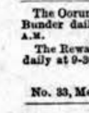
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailon, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.



UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

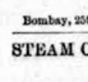
The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will probably SAIL for LIVERPOOL or LONDON in AUGUST next, taking First-class Passengers only.

FARE .... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

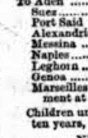
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th June 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 8 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage ... to make a liberal use of the new means now offered ... announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, ... printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 17th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 Tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain J. S. Murray, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 13th July 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H. P.,) Captain W. Woolcott, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 10th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th June 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. EMBLEHOPE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

5 Cases Cotton Umbrellas, 3 cases White Flannels, 3 bales Canvas.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Cassum Abdoolrahimon—

On cross lines B S, C T—No. 16-25—4 cases Coloured Ball Thread.

In triangle G—No. 1-50—12 cases White Foolscap Paper.

In diamond H C & C—No. 1-500—25 boxes Candles.

Do. H & B on the side—No. 1 500—500 boxes Candles.

G A S—No. 181-200—16 cases Wax Vestas.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P. M. at the premises by order of Mahasookram Heemutram, the receiver appointed in Suit No. 515 of 1871, wherein Ruttonvahow, widow of Runchord Meghjee is Plaintiff and Meghjee Premjee is Defendant, the following properties in 2 Lots forming part of the Estate of the late Thucker Runchord Meghjee, viz :—

Lot No. 1—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses, or dharamsalla and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwer and which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 460 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is registered by the Collector of land revenue under No. 30, fronting the Malabar Hill Road on East side thereof, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the public road and partly by the properties of Jaijamgeer Bawa, Coleo Nakwa, and Jairam Pragjee respectively, on or towards the west partly by the property of Mungalgeer Bawa, and partly by the vacant ground of Jagonath, on or towards the north by the vacant ground of Pandoorang Synoy; and on or towards the south by the public road.

Lot No. 2—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, covered with tiles, and built with chunam walls, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 11½ feet in breadth and 65½ feet in length, to the edge of compound, be the same little more or less, and situate in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwer, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Esquire, on or towards the west by the tank called Gunga, on or towards the north by the property of Maharaj Jewanlaljee, and on or towards the south by the property of Shamjee Jadowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. ... to the ...

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time ...

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

UNDER instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Instant at 1 P.M., in the compound of the St. Thomas Cathedral, Fort.

Carpets Brussels, Choir platforms and benches, Music Stands, &c., &c.

And at the Moat Well and Fauser Tank Chowkies.

Tools, Plant, and Machinery, Office Furniture, Coir Mat, door and window Casements, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 BALES 40's NETT WEIGHT TURKEY RED TWIST.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., and on account and risk of the first purchasers, Tribhovun Casiram and Vithull Jadowjee, the following 14 bales 40's Nett Weight Turkey Red Twist.

In Mark	425—1	14 Bales No. 40's Nett Weight, Turkey Red Twist.
Diamond	428-33—6	
N W	435-39—5	
B	441-42—2	

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGIER HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following sundries consisting of plated single and double light wall shades dressing glasses, iron stools, dalls, white glycerine and cold cream soaps, American 8 day clocks, journals, music boxes, rubber watering pipes, lots of books, chest boards, glass stopper bottles, needles, brass watch chains, &c.

Lots of lady's, gentlemen's and children's sample socks and stockings.

Few sets of cut and nicely decorated glassware of latest pattern consisting of liqueure, wine, sherry, claret and champagne glasses, wine water tumblers, decanters, &c.

Furniture consisting of mahogany coloured conversation couches, blackwood carved chiffoneers, pier and round tables, lady's writing table, tea-poys, side boards, China circular tables, reclining and sofa couches, blackwood wardrobes, teakwood cupboards, camphorwood chests, bedsteads, camp cots, mahogany coloured drawing-room chairs, folding and easy chairs, blackwood chairs with arms, iron cradles, &c.

Also, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, Prints, Chintz, Dhoties, &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned.

They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A shipment of this fine WINE has just been received, and the Undersigned are now bottling it. It is, as usual, in excellent order.

Per Dozen..... Rs. 10 0
Pints .... „ 5 8

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, Per Case .. Rs. 40
Pints, „ „ .. „ 42

D. S. KEMP & CO., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The MATCH for THIS EVENING is LAWYERS and BANKERS versus THE REST.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the Bombay Commercial Company.

PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA and MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE JUSSAWALLA......Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott has fixed MONDAY, the 27th July 1874, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the Court House of the High Court of Bombay, as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 10th day of July 1874.

MACFARLANE AND SKIPSEY,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.—PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER MOISE, Superintendent Dhooliakote Jail, are requested to submit such Claims within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, in default thereof the same will not be acknowledged. Those who are indebted to the Estate, or holding any Property, are requested to communicate to the Undersigned forthwith.—Dated Ahmedabad, 1st July 1874.

J. F. D'OLIVEIRA,
R. C. Chaplain.
ABRAHAM BANAJEE,
1st Class Hospital Assistant.
M. PEREIRA,
Agent, Mofussil Company, Ld.
Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. J. A. Moise, deceased.

THE NEW EUROPEAN FRUIT AND AMERICAN VEGETABLE, FLOWER, AND FARM SEEDS, have JUST ARRIVED. Detailed Price Lists free by post.

W. L. ATKINSON & Co.
5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

To the SHERIFF of Bombay.

Sir,—We hereby request that you will be so good as to CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of Bombay, in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to protest against the recent arrangement reported to have been made by H. M.'s Postmaster-General with the P. and O. Company; and to adopt a MEMORIAL to the Home Government on the subject.

Bombay, 9th July 1874.

J. A. Forbes.	E. Lord.	Geo. Van Raalte.
H. Maxwell.	John Brandenburg.	John Law Bodger.
J. B. Paterson.	Clement Poole.	J. A. Shepherd.
William J. Ker.	William Fraser.	J. H. Riebe.
Edward Miller.	Robt. Clark.	R. Valentine Reid.
R. C. Maciver.	M. Balfour.	W. Cooper.
Grattan Geary.	A. E. Ashley.	E. A. Sassoon.
E. Spinner.	Harry W. Williams.	E. Moses.
W. Thacker.	E. M. Fogo.	J. Solomon.
Jas. Poutz.	D. Finlayson.	Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
P. Fachiri.	J. Simpson.	
John K. Bythell.	Henry Cleveland.	Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
P. D. Robertson.	J. Gordon.	
Wm. A. Baker.	Rienzi Walton.	Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
C. A. La gley.	T. W. Wood.	
J. Munro.	J. Nuttall.	Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.
H. Fugge.	Robert Lee Sands.	
p.p. W. & Co., R. Lees.	David Watson.	Merwanjee Framjee Panday.
O. N. Ruelberg.	S. L. Macnaughton.	Sumsoodin Tyabjee
A. C. Gumpert.	Jas. B. Hardcastle.	C. Tyabjee.
O. Nölke.	G. E. Noble.	Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani.
A. Jamison.	p.p. Albert Kunkler & Co., Marc Pourpardin.	
W. Blackhall.		Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey.
Geo. A. Kittredge.	John W. Scott.	Tapidas Varjdas.
Sorabjee Framjee.	W. Neill.	દયાલ રતનશી,
John Y. Lang.	J. M. Maclean.	i.e. Dyall Ruttonsie.
Roger B. Sedgwick.	M. Mull.	Jehanghier Hormusjee.
J. Knox.	C. Douglas.	
H. Grendon Tippet.	Robert Cumming.	J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.
William J. Best.	John Marshall.	
Edward Luff Hawkins.	p.p. R. L. Southern & Co., W. W. N. Baily.	Jehangeer Gustadjee.
E. D. Sassoon.		S. Shapoorjee.
H. R. Cormack.	A. Blascheck.	Vurjeevundas Madowdas.
W. T. Crockett.	E. Hewett.	
R. A. R. Skipsey.	Thos. D. Moore.	Nursey Kessowjee.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.	Arthur C. Oliphant.	Sadanand Balcrishna.
J. Jefferson.	Arthur Latham.	
H. W. Payne.	C. R. Weber.	
	R. Hyde Cheetham.	

I HEREBY give NOTICE, that agreeably with the above Requisition, a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.

G. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES, fitted with Stationery, Inkstand, Pen Tray, &c., No. 2 ......Rs. 50 0

Ditto ditto *with extra Tray*		55 0
Leather Cover for either of the above with Strap and Buckle		15 0
Ditto ditto larger size, No. 3		60 0
Ditto ditto *with extra Tray*		65 0
Leathern Cover for above		15 0

CHUBB'S PAPER BOX, containing Inkstand and Pen Tray, No. 4 ......Rs. 40 0

Ditto ditto flat shape, 19 by 11 by 5½, with Blotting Book, Inkstand, and Pentray ......Rs. 50 0

T. J. & J. SMITH'S 15-INCH THREE-FOLD DESPATCH BOX, of best Dark Red Russia Leather, lined with Morocco, fitted complete with STATIONERY, BLOTTING BOOK, CASH BOOK, LEDGER, INKSTAND, LIGHT BOX, 3 BOSTONITE TABLETS, PENKNIFE, IVORY RULE, PAPER KNIFE, SCISSORS, CORKSCREW, SILVER and IVORY PEN and PENCIL, &c., with SPRING LOCK and DUPLICATE KEYS, in solid Leather Travelling Case with Strap. Nett Cash, price ......Rs. 135 0

ALLEN'S 14 INCH REGISTERED DESPATCH BOX, of best Morocco Leather, Brass bound, with 2 BOSTONITE TABLETS and FITTINGS, Nett Cash ......Rs. 95 0

A B C DESPATCH BOX for Alphabetical arrangement of Papers, in Morocco Leather, with FALL FRONT, enclosing PAPER and ENVELOPES, INKSTAND, BLOTTING BOOK, &c. ......Rs. 35 0

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES, in Japanned tin, No. 1, 12½ by 8 by 7 ......Rs. 25 0

Ditto No. 2, 14 by 9¼ by 8¼ ......„ 30 0

Ditto No. 5, 19½ by 14 by 13 ......„ 38 8

OFFICE STATIONERY CABINETS, JAPANNED TIN RACKS, TOURIST WRITING CASES, &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MR. J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S OILMANSTORES, AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES, *FOR CASH ONLY.*

		Rs.	as.
Asparagus	per doz.	13	0
Butter, French	1 lb. tin	1	2
Chedder Cheese, in tins 4-5 lbs	per lb.	0	14
Corn Flour	per doz.	6	0
Capers	„	3	0
Essence of Anchovies	„	6	0
Do. Flavouring	per bottle	0	6
Eels, Stewed	per doz.	8	0
Herrings, Fresh	„	4	12
Do. à la Sardines, large	„	14	8
Do. ditto small	„	8	12
Do. Kippered	„	8	0
Mackarell, in sauce	„	9	0
Sardines, large	„	8	8
Do. small	„	6	0
Currants	per tin	0	8
Crystalized Fruits	per doz.	22	0
Muscatel Raisins, large	per tin	2	8
Normandy Pippins	„	2	2
Turkey Figs	„	1	4
Tart Fruits, assorted	per doz.	6	0
Orange Peel, candied	per bottle	0	14
Macaroni, 4½ lb. tins	per tin	2	8
Meats, potted Beef, Ham, Tongue, Ham and Chicken Game, Yarmouth Bloaters, Anchovy Paste, assorted	per doz.	5	0
Beef à la mode	„	7	8
Do. Roast	„	8	0
Do. and Vegetable	„	7	0
Lamb and Green Peas	„	8	0
Veal and Green Peas	„	8	0
Mustard, Durham, ½ lb. bottle	„	6	0
Olives	„	3	12
Oatmeal, Scotch	„	10	0
Ox Tongues	per tin	4	0
Pickles, Mixed, pints	per doz.	6	0
Do. Walnut do.	„	6	0
Pearl Barley	„	6	0
Sauce, Worcester, ½ pints	„	7	8
Sausages, Bologna, small	„	13	8
Do. Oxford do.	„	12	0
Do. Do. large	„	22	0
Tapioca	„	4	8
Vegetables, assorted	„	5	8
Vermicelli, 4½ lb. tin	per tin	2	8
Carriage Candles	per packet	0	6

J. NEUBERG.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a lower-roomed comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 153, in Middle Colaba, recently vacated by Major-General L. S. Hough. For Rent and particulars apply to Mr. PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, at No. 116, Tardeo Road.

TO LET, from 1st August, a commodious UPPER STOREY BUNGALOW, No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. Rent moderate. Apply to

CURSETJEE DORABJEE BENGALEE.

Mazagon Bazaar Street.

TO LET, a convenient HOUSE in Hummum Street, with Comodious Shop. The 2 Upper Stories are equally convenient for a Dwelling house or for Offices. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also all information can be obtained regarding Buying and Selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN, } Hon. Secretaries.
T. BLANEY, }

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritime and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS will be RECEIVED up to MONDAY next, the 13th current, for LABOUR for DOCKING and UNDOCKING VESSELS at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

Particulars can be learned on application at the Dockyard.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th July 1874.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS will be RECEIVED up to MONDAY next, the 13th current, for LABOUR REQUIRED for LOADING and DISCHARGING COAL, and for any BOATS which may be necessary.

For particulars apply at the Dockyard.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th July 1874.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

ON THURSDAY, 16th July 1874, at 8 A.M., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Court at KARIKAL (French Settlement), the condemned French barque AMIRAL DE MONTAIGUE, 543 tons register, belonging to the port of Havre, presently lying on Karikal roads. The said Vessel was built in the year 1859 at Quebec, and classed in the Veritas 1st class, 1 L. C. for nine years.

TERMS OF SALE—24 hours.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned,

Lawyer,
GAUDART.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 *per cent. only deducted.*

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 102 of 1873.

NARRONJEE SHAMJEE, Hindoo Merchant and Banker, residing in Nagdavi Street, without the Fort of Bombay ; HURRYPURSAD SUNTOOKRAM, also Hindoo Merchant and Banker, residing at Bhownuggur, in Kattywar ; and JUMNADASS BAPOOJEE, also a Hindoo Merchant and Banker, residing in Nagdavi Street, aforesaid, and trading in partnership together under the Name and Firm of NARRONJEE HURRYPURSAD, in a House in the Nagdavi Street, aforesaid ......Plaintiffs.

vs.

CULLIANDASS NURROTUMDASS, Hindoo, residing on the Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, Bombay, and Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the late Lukhmidass Hurrybhoy, deceased ......Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 29th day of July last in the above Suit) will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant, as Executor as aforesaid :—

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On MONDAY the 13th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No 1.—All that piece of land or ground, together with a range of buildings, consisting of four compartments, godowns, or warehouses, situate at Lower Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and eighty-nine square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, and is bounded as follows, that is to say :—On or towards the east by the public road leading to the Lighthouse, on or towards the west by the bungalow of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on or towards the north by a passage and the range of godowns of the said Lukmidass Hurrybhoy, and on or towards the south by the garden of Mr. Hobb, and which said property was formerly in the occupancy of Nathoobhoy Doulutram, Bhoychund Javair, and Gopall Myrall, and at present unoccupied.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On the same day, at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2.—All that piece of land or ground, together with a range of buildings, consisting of four compartments, godowns or warehouses, situate at Lower Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eleven square yards and one-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 9, and is bounded as follows, that is to say :—On or towards the east by the said public road leading to the Lighthouse, on or towards the west by the said bungalow of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on or towards the north by the range of warehouses belonging to Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and on or towards the south by a passage belonging to the said Lukhmidass Hurrybhoy and the range of godowns of the said Lukhmidass Hurrybhoy, which is hereinbefore firstly mentioned, and which said messuages and warehouses were formerly in the occupation of Vaneechund Jayti, Bapoobhoy Viram, and Rutteegur Doulutgeer, and at present unoccupied.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On TUESDAY the 14th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 3—All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing on the Fazendaree ground belonging to Madhowset Shewshunker, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Dama Gopal's Oart, in Shaik Memon Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 170, and which said premises contain by admeasurement ten feet in breadth, and in length fifty-seven feet, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows, that is to say :—On or towards the east by public road, on or towards the west by the house of Ramdass Purshotumdass, on or towards the north by the house of Purshotumdass Sewlall, and on or towards the south by the house of Bhandass Kevuldass, and formerly and at present in the occupation of Kesreechund Lulloobhoy, Kurimbhoy Vullubhoy, Deepchuad Nemchund, and others.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 4—All that piece of ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Town, in Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, or Khara Talao, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Nos. 2879, 2870, and 2871, and standing on the name of the late Tijcorbace, wife of Lukhmidass Hurrybhoy, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78, and containing by admeasurement four hundred square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say :—on or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the west by Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, on or towards the north by a passage and house of Shaik Dadoo Sarung, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Shaik Adum bin Shaik Ebrahim Kadur, and formerly and at present in the occupation of Moola Khudabakus Rahamut Faniwall and others.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On THURSDAY the 16th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 5—All that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Aly Oomer Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,284, and containing sixty feet in length and ten feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Dayaldass Roopa, on the west by the house of Madhowdass Runsordass, on the north by public road, and on the south by the house of Ebram Saheb Chorgay, and formerly and at present in the occupation of Doulutram Marwadi, Bhanee woman, and others.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On FRIDAY the 17th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 6—All that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Memonwada, on Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay in the Sub district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49, and containing seventy feet in length and ten feet in breadth, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the house of Rahimtoola Ahmed, and on the south by the house of Hasson Vullee, and formerly and at present in the occupation of Esmail Moossa.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 7—All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, are dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and bounded on the east by a tank called Gungajee, on the west by a public passage leading to Walkeshwur Temple, on the north by the property of Ameechund Sookhuria, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Goverdhundass Anundjee Dessai, and formerly and at present unoccupied.

It was ordered that the said Defendant, as such Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the late Lukhmidass Hurrybhoy, should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 15,346-14-5, for debt and interest; and the sum of Rs. 403-2-0 for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs, amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 15,75..-0-5, and further interest upon the last mentioned sum at the rate of sixe per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the Defendant as Executor as aforesaid in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

G. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 15th June 1874.

Messrs. TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, the lightest material made, warranted not to stick. Coats ......from	10 8	to	18 0
SUITS ......from	20 0	to	30 0
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, made of the above material but rather stouter. Coat	15 0		
SUITS	25 0		
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK INVERNESS CAPES, very light......from	27 0	to	30 0
THE NEW MILITARY REGULATION WATERPROOF CAPES, all sizes, from	40 0	to	50 0
42 Inches Wide, WHITE WATERPROOF SHEETING ......per yard	4 8		
62 Inches Wide, DRAB FINE TWILL, Do. do. „	6 8		

UMBRELLAS.

SILK ......from	10 8	to	18 8
ALPACA ......from	5 0	to	7 8

PITH HELMETS

COVERED WATERPROOF, very light and well ventilated 10 8

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

DANCING.—A GENTLEMAN requires PRIVATE LESSONS by a Competent Instructor. Address, stating terms, &c., A.B., Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona, from persons desirous of PURCHASING an OLD ENGINE and BOILER. Offers will be submitted to the Commissary General for decision.

The Engine and Boiler can be seen at the Government Bakery, Poona.

For further particulars apply to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona.

E. L'ESTRANGE, Lieut.-Col.,
Assistant Commissary General.

Commissariat Office, Poona, 9th July 1874.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Albert Mills Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Hornby Row, No. 5, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of July 1874, to confirm the following Resolution adopted at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 8th July 1874 :—

65. Mr. Allarakhiabhoy Sievejee be and is hereby appointed to be the Secretary and Agent of the Company, and shall have under the control and supervision of the Directors full power and authority to give such orders and directions and enter into such contracts and agreements as he may think proper for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the Company, and his remuneration shall be a commission of ¼ anna per lb. on all Goods manufactured and sold by the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD at the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in room of Colonel J. S. TREVOR, R.E., resigned, and also to ELECT a PERMANENT CHAIRMAN in the room of the late Mr. CONNON.

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 8th July 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock of the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY, by Contract, of PROVISIONS for the Indian Troop Ships, specified in a Schedule which can be seen at the Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troopships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

The Tenders should state separately the prices of the articles, if the Contract be made for two years ; or, should it be deemed fit to do so by the Resident Transport Officer, for a longer period.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Indian Troop Service."

E. GILES,
Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 8th July 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M. of the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY by Contract of ARTICLES for use in the Officers' General Mess in H. M. Indian Troop-ships at Bombay, specified in a Schedule which can be seen at the Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troop-ships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

The Tenders should state separately the prices of the articles if the Contract be made for two years ; or should it be deemed fit to do so by the Resident Transport Officer, for a longer period.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Articles for use in the General Mess of H. M.'s Indian Troop-ships."

E. GILES,
Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 8th July 1874.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS for the following MACHINERY lying at Madras :—

1 Two-Cylinder 11" ram Hydraulic Press, Cast Iron Cylinders, by Nasmyth, Wilson, & Co., complete : box 13' by 4' by 1"4".
1 Spare Cast Iron Cylinder for ditto.
1 Weighing Box and Scale for ditto.
1 Pair Horizontal direct-action Hydraulic pumping Engines, 20" Cylinders by 24" stroke, complete with pumps, piping, governors, &c.
2 Cylindrical single flue Boilers, 21' 6" long by 6' 6" dia., flue 2' 8" dia., complete with all necessary mountings.
1 Donkey Engine for boiler feed supply, 5 H.P., with all necessary connections.
5 Wrought Iron Water Tanks, with valves, cocks, piping, &c., complete.

All the above Machinery is of a superior order and will be found in good condition.

Offers will be received up to NOON ON THE 20TH INSTANT, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid.

ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT,
Liquidator Alexandra Press Company, Limited.

3, Church Lane, Bombay, 9th July 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COVERED COTTON WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of FIFTY COVERED COTTON WAGONS, the Ironwork for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, at which place a Drawing of the Wagon will be shown to applicants.

Persons tendering must specify the price per wagon delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Covered Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person whose tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum equal to 10 per cent. on the total amount of his Contract as a guarantee for its due fulfilment.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th July 1874.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES :—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS ADAPTED FOR WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO., JEWELLERS, CALCUTTA.

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CA...

PETROLEUM LAMPS. LAMPS. WRIGHT AND BUTLER, ...TERS, MANUFACTURERS AND EXP... BIRMINGHAM. ...s of all descriptions.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lan... Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety ... description of Burner. Lamps fitted with American or any ... rated ... Patentees of the ... NEY BURNER !

"ECLIPSE."—NO CH... districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light ... much greater than that of any other burner ... given ... Photographs and Books ... on application. Indents must containing over 500 designs ... or covered by drafts 60 d/s, be sent through an English ...

NOTICES.

MHOW.

GREAT ENGLISH St. LEGER SWEEP, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 EACH CASH.

For Full Particulars see WEDNESDAY'S Paper.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of MATERIAL of the BUNGALOW lately occupied by the Assistant ... of the ... No Tenders will be received after 15th ... Tanna.

J. R. MAUNSELL, ... July 1874. Lieut. Col., R.E., Executive Engineer, N. K.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM ON LIFE INSURANCE.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept Applications for Life Insurance in the above Company at a considerable REDUCTION in RATES on those previously charged particulars of which can be had at our Office.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents, Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }
Music Master—Mrs. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP. FOR ALL INDIA. TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted ... expenses the balance will be divided as follows :—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.

Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree. ... &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies ...
Scale of Fares for Palanquins. ... Harbour.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay ...

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Agra	Kellner & Co.
Allahabad	D. Robertson & Co.
Alexandria	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co., Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

THE LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION

Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO., (OF MADRAS), CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of Furniture for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-rooms, Camp, Messes, and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c., &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE, Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, Carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fald Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c., &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete. Rs. 1,000.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Billiard Cloth 80 yards for a full size Billiard Table.

Set of 3 Balls Rs. 21
Ditto 12 „ 80
Pyramidal „ 112

... 3 from Rs. 3 to 10 each.

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8 ...
Cue Tips 8 annas a dozen.
Chalk 12 „

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without ... plete, from Rs. 80 to 350.

GILT MOULDING for Frames, Oil Paintings, Photographs, from ¼ inch to 6 inches broad, of the best selection, a ... of Frames, Gilt, Rose, Maple, and other Woods, and also Gilt Furnitures made to order.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

D. & Co. have Presentation Articles and Table Ornaments, Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromo-lithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE AND GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINES, Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decasters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses, advantageously complete those of Mr. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pression or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS—Double action, easy to work by hand ; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING—Very strongly made for Verandah, Ante-room, Staircase.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door Locks, Boxes and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, ... 4 to 6 livers, Porcelain Nobs with Locks for ... Nails with brass head, Picture Rings, Picture Cord, ... and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New model for candles, ... for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms ; they are ...

KEROSINE LAMPS—Expressly made for India, ... gives a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles ...

MARBLE—For Pavement, white and black, ... Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, Glass Insulators for Piano ... HORSE HAIR-CLOTH—China and French Damask, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS—With borders, new patterns, Brussels, ... and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for Half-doors, ... Punkas ; for Theatres representing Landscapes, ... Drawing-rooms, &c., &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, ... all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, also re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras, and ... the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, ... them hope for a continuance of it.

WANTED.

WANTED, a FOREMAN for a large Establishment of Carriage Manufactory ; ... all the parts of business. Apply to DESCHAMPS & Co.

TO BE SOLD, two Bay HORSES, one BROUGHAM and one MAIL PHAETON, with double and single HARNESS ...

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS TO H. M. THE QUEEN, &c., &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX ... ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY, 1842.

To counteract in some measure the necessity for ... Prices at per Dozen of Sherries and Cognac, we have, ... mission of Her Majesty's Customs, introduced a ... of package, thereby saving to the Consumer the cost of ... corks, freight, dock charges, as well as labor. This ... of 4-Gallon Jars, admirably adapted for the ... and so protected as to ensure them both against pillage ... the Jars being wickered, and a Trade Mark safety ... each cork.

The economy to the Consumer is considerable, as ... reference to the subjoined quotations :—

	Rs. a.	
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, blue seal, very pale, dry, and delicate ...cost	50 0	4 Gallons in Jar, ... blue label, very ... dry, and delicate ... NOTE.—This ... Wine, which we ... plying for the first ... view of shipping it ... our blue seal.
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, yellow seal, pale, medium colour ...cost	41 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, yellow seal ...
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, white wine ; a good dinner wine ...cost	34 0	4 Gallons in Jar, ... white seal ...
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Cognac No. 1, superior fine old pale ...cost	68 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Cognac No. 1 ...

The Jars can be returned for re-filling, it being ... keep stocks of bright Wines and Cognacs in ... purpose. In such case an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar ... deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE. Rs. 24 per Dozen Quarts.

WINES, PROVISIONS, AND SPIRITS

At any Co-operative Society's Prices for cash.

DHUNJEESHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co., MEADOW STREET, FORT,

ARE PREPARED to SUPPLY WINES, SPIRITS, and FRESH PROVISIONS of the best quality at the same prices as similar Goods can be obtained at any Co-operative Society's Stores. For Cash a discount of 3 per cent. allowed to Purchasers of Goods amounting to Rs. 100 and upwards.

CLARETS.

Cash Prices.		Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX	Excellent Cup or ...	9 8	
PETIT MEDOC	Breakfast Wines ...	12 0	
MEDOC, Superior	...	15 0	9 0
SAINT JULIEN, good Dinner Wine	...	20 0	
CHATEAU LA ROSE	Super after.	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	dinner Wines	30 0	16 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld. BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROYAL NAVY RUM.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF JAMAICA RUM (LABELLED AS ABOVE) ARE BOTTLED BY MESSRS. LEMON HART AND SON, ... TOWER HILL, LONDON. (CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY) and are to be had of all Dealers in India and elsewhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 11TH JULY, 1874.

[illegible] telegrams of yesterday and to-day report little change in the various home markets. Cotton continues nominally unaltered in value, and to-day's report is "dull and heavy," sales 10,000 bales, imports 11,000. The following figures show the visible supply of cotton in and afloat for the U.K. on the 10th instant, as compared with last week and the corresponding date last year. Reuter gives the quantity of East Indian afloat at only 420,000 bales as compared with 500,000 last week, evidently a mistake, as this would necessitate arrivals of 80,000 bales irrespective of shipments from this side, while the imports for the week have only been 30,000 bales.

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	1,000,000	995,000	918,200
" London	127,250	129,375	186,000
American afloat	50,000	80,000	115,000
East Indian "	470,000	500,000	344,000
	1,647,250	1,704,375	1,563,200
	d.		d.
Price of Mid Orleans	8⅝	......	9
" Fair Dhollera	5⅝	......	6
Difference	3		3

The following is our usual weekly comparison of the American figures. Our totals of the exports will be found to vary materially from Reuter's, a comparison with the figures brought by last mail showing up to that time 15,000 bales less exported to Great Britain and 21,000 less to the Continent than advised by Reuter:—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Receipts at the Ports	10,000	8,000	17,000
Exports to Great Britain	14,000	7,000	13,000
Do. Continent	10,000	1,000	1,000
Total Receipts from 1st September	3,534,000	......	3,516,000
Total Exports to U. K. from 1st Sept.	1,785,000	......	1,817,000
Total exports to Continent since 1st Sept.	962,000	......	738,000
Stock at U. S. Ports	222,000	242,000	213,000

The figures of supply for the past week are peculiarly worthy of attention, containing as they probably do the largest ready stock of the year, and therefore giving a point from which a comparison with previous years can be instituted with special advantage. Assuming that the maximum for this year has been reached, the comparison with the three preceding years is as follows:—

In 1874 largest stock	1,600,000 bales	on	10th July.
" 1873	[illegible]018,200	"	10th July.
" 1872	1,011,000	"	27th June.
" 1871	994,290	"	4th May.

It [illegible] be observed from this that the [illegible] stock was touched last year on the [illegible] date as this, in fact, so far the movements of the figures this season have followed 1873 with extraordinary exactitude, the maximum visible supply having also been attained on the same date in each year, viz:—1874, being 1,715,980 bales, and 1873, 1,715,460 bales on 12th June. During the four weeks which have elapsed since that date, however, the total supply has only been decreased by 68,730 bales, as against a falling off for the same time last year of 152,260 bales; or, in other words, starting with only an excess of 520 bales over 1873 we have in a month's time increased it to 83,500 bales; and the causes which have led to such a discrepancy are worthy of careful notice, as they must necessarily exercise a leading influence on the course of the market. Reduced consumption and export account for 24,000 bales, the clearances from Liverpool during the past four weeks having only averaged 59,500 bales against 65,500 bales per week in 1873, and the [illegible] remainder of the difference is made up by incre[ased] supplies from this side less the falling [off] in American shipments as compared with last year. Should the supply follow the sa[me] course much longer the position of the market, especially for Surats, must become even worse than it is at present, and, looking to appear[ances] now, there is every reason to anticipate it doing so. The depressed state of the Easter[n] markets holds out little hope of an increase[d] consumption, while the large stocks on the Con[tinent] [illegible] tend to prevent anything like an active demand for export. Stocks here are also considerably larger than last year, and so far, prospects of the growing crops both in India and America are undeniably favourable, and not likely to result in any material falling off in supplies later on. Following out the comparison with last year the difference between Mid Orleans and Fair Dhollera is now the same, viz. 3d. per lb.; but when the lowest point of visible supply was reached last year, on 23rd October, the difference was 3½d. This year the imports of American into Liverpool will be somewhat less, while East Indian will be considerably larger, and a proportionately greater difference in price may therefore be expected.

Friday's Piece Goods Market in Manchester was reported quiet but unchanged, prices showing no alteration. The General Produce Markets are unaltered. Coffee was irregular, but M. P. Ceylon was quoted at 118s., an advance of 1s. per cwt.

Consols to-day are unaltered at 92⅝; French Rentes are given at 96¾, an advance of ¼; Bar Silver is unchanged at 58½d. per oz.

Withdrawals from the Bank of England still go on, £101,000 being reported yesterday. The amount is not of great importance in the existing strong position of the Bank except as showing the tendency of the market.

Business here has been quite at a stand-still to-day, and there have been almost no actual transactions of any kind reported. STERLING EXCHANGE is nominally at yesterday's quotations but we have not heard of anything being done. GOVERNMENT PAPER is also unaltered in value with a very quiet feeling.

The SHARE MARKET continues firm, and in Mazagons and Freres considerable speculation continues at advancing rates. Bank of Bombays are firm at slightly higher values, but Spinning shares are inactive and generally rather lower.

In COTTON no purchases of any moment have been made by European firms, both the home advices and the state of the weather being against operating, and, but for the decline in Freight and Exchange, we should probably have seen lower prices. As it is, dealers are anxious to sell, and in most instances would accept a reduction from nominal rates. Receipts from up-country have only been 709 bales.

FREIGHTS continue very dull at £2-5 for Steamers, and £2-10 to £2-13-9 for Sailing Vessels.

IMPORTS are as depressed and difficult of sale as ever, and there is no change in prices to note.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	785
10,000	500	250	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	502½
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	[illegible]
140,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	40 p.[illegible]
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	123
1,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,400
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	150
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	1,195
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	880

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,630
500	2,500	all	175p.a	Alliance Spinning	3,075
800	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,050
900	1,000	all	70 p.a	Bombay United	1,610
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
2,500	2,000	all	50p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,800
1,500	1,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	1,350
750	1,000	all	60p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,475
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,400
350	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	740
1,500	1,000	all	100p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,450
900	1,000	all	100p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,560
800	2,500	all	300*	Oriental	4,300
690	2,500	400	200p.a	Royal	2,925
500	1,000	1,000	200p.a	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750
500	1,000	250	10p.a	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER MEINAM from Calcutta, arrived in Madras roads on Thursday morning with the following passengers:—

For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Ruckert, child and European servant, Messrs. Edgell, J. Larkin, O. Lash and O. H. Bensley.
For Naples—Mr. and Mrs. Fornaro and servant.

She left again at noon for Galle, with the following passengers from Madras:—

For Marseilles—Messrs. Emile Baudry and Raisin.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Asia (s)	Grey	Calcutta, June 11.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

7 J. C. Stevenson ...... Beal ...... Bimlipatam, July 4.
Forfarshire ...... Jones ...... Newcastle, May 7.

July. DEPARTURES.

7 Saint Jean Baptist..
8 Yorkshire (s)
City of Cambridge (s).

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

9 Meinam (s) ...... Calcutta.
Ava (s) ...... Calcutta.
Arundel ...... Coveloug.

July. DEPARTURES.

9 Meinam (s) ...... Pondicherry & Galle.
10 Champlain ...... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS—11TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Milford, 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Govinjee.
Marian Moore, 78 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co.; 1,000 bundles galls, Naronjee Dewjee.
Palestine s, 7 bags linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.; 35 bales wool, Peerbhoy Nathoo; 75 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 52 bales cotton, Nurseydass Lilladhur; 310 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 192 bales cotton, Morajee Goculdass.
Caledonian s, 1,488 bags wheat, W. Nicol and Co.; 610 bags myrabollams, Remington and Co.; 47 bales cotton, Kaseeram Saleegram.
Yeddo s, 428 bags linseed, Richard Martin and Co.; 97 bales cotton, Govindram Jaygopaldass; 11½ bales cotton, Moosajee Khanbhoy; 47 bales cotton, Buowanjee Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee.
Sir Charles Napier, 37 bales cotton, Framjee Sealy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Montana, 12,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s, 244¾ cwts. sandlewood, Britto Brothers; 2 cases cambay stone, Ghellabhoy Moolchund; 91 bales cotton and 66½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 16 chests opium, Guneshdas Sobagmul; 9 chests opium, Vulubdas Muncharam; 10 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 13 chests opium, S. & D. B. Futtakia; 24 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 20 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co; 23 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee & Co; 13 chests opium, Dhunraz Chooneelall; 5 chests opium, Noopchund Nowroungray; 5 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 20 chests opium, D. G. H. Sons & Co; 7 chests opium, Juggonath Ramjus; 25 chests opium, R. Dhujeeshaw & Co; 27 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 14 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall; 20 chests opium, G. Chajooram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s, 269 cwts. Sandlewood, Britto Brothers; 73 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 22½ chests opium, Vulubdas Muncharam; 15½ chests opium, Ramnarain Buldew; 8 chests opium, Jawermul Dulsookroy; 28 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram; 6 chests opium, Jugonath Ramjus; 18 chests opium, Maneclall Vizlall; 20 chests opium, Rukhubdass Panda; 23 chests opium, Goolraj Shinganee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 7-5 Brigade Royal Artillery, H. M.'s 1-21st Fusiliers and 17th Regiment N. I., stationed at the Fort and Perampore, are under immediate orders for movement to Thayetmyo and Rangoon.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Adjutant General's Office Head Quarters. Poona, 11th July 1874.

It is notified for general information that the annual Rifle Meeting will not take place:—

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, the following exchanges are sanctioned:—

Between Maj T C Fletcher, 18th Brig, and Maj F S Talbot, 4th Brig RA from the date the former Brig leaves Bombay.

Between Capt C A Gorham 18th Brig, and Capt S C Kyle, 4th Brig R A from the date the former Brig leaves Bombay.

Between Capt J B Walker, 11th Brig, and Capt C E Reid, 18th Brig R A.

Capt Reid will proceed at once to Allahabad.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 7th July 1874:—

Surg Maj J F Stuaker, Indian Medl Dept.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments—

5th Regt N L I—Lieut J W Anderson, 83rd Foot, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Sub on probation vice Nicholetts on Medical Certificate to Europe.

8th Regt. N. I.—Lt. C. J. Jamison, 41st Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Macpherson officiating as Quarter Master.

10th Regt N L I.—Lt W E Bristow, 107th Foot, a candidate for a Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Dobbs attached to the Commissariat Department.

12th Regt N I.—Lt H S A Fuller, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation.

13th Regt N. I.—Lt C. B. Down 1st Battalion 6th Foot a candidate for the S C to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation.

14th Regt N I—Lt W R [illegible] G Anderson, 83rd Foot, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Ferris, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Go[vernment].

28th Regt N I.—Lt H N McRae 1st Battalion 8th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Young, whose service have been placed at the disposal of Government.

21st Regt N I.—Marine Battalion—Lt J W F Biggs, 109th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Hinde officiating as Adjutant 1st Grenadiers.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the lower Standard Test:—

Lt (Local Capt) H Pison, C Brig R H A.
2nd class School Master R Farrel, R A.
Bombardier H Hamilton D Baty 9th Brig R A.
Bombardier D McCarthy A Bat 18th Brig R A.
Driver J Howard.
Lance Corporal R Morrison, 83rd Foot.
Serjt J W Denith, Barrack Department.
Hospital apprentice John Antonio Coutho, Subordinate Medical Department.

With the sanction of the Director General of Military Education, Mrs M M Tomlinson, wife of Schoolmaster Tomlinson, is appointed 3rd class Army Schoolmistress, with effect from 14th May last:—

The following orders are confirmed:—

66th Foot—Regimental Order, dated 26th January 1874, appointing Lieut Harris Interpreter to the Regt, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 27th October 1873.

14th Regt N I—Regimental Order, dated 31st March 1874 appointing (as a special case) Jemedar Essajee Israel to officiate as Native Adjutant during the absence of Jemedar (Native Adjutant) John Vallinsion on recruiting service.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

56th Foot—Lieut A L D Fordyce, to Bombay, from 14th July (on date of departure) to 15th Oct 1874, for the purpose of studying the native language.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL. (*Calcutta Gazette*, July 8.)

Mr George Kennedy Webster, Manager of the Chota Nagpore Estate, is allowed special leave for six months together with subsidiary leave for 20 days.

Mr James Monro, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, is allowed leave of absence for five weeks in extension.

Mr John Masters, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Maldah, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr Herbert Rowland Symons is appointed to act as an Asst Supt of Police, and is posted to Hazareebagh.

Mr H A Firth having been appointed by the Colonial Govt of St Vincent to act as Emigration Agent for that colony, the Lieut-Govr is pleased, to approve of the appointment.

Mr J R Mawson, Asst Sub-Dpy Opium Agent, Benares, is allowed leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. William Driberg Ridsdale, Asst Sub-Dpy Opium Agent, Benares, is promoted to the 5th grade of Sub-Dep Opium Agents, vice Mr William Blundell, deceased.

Mr Walter Cracroft, Asst Sub-Dep Opium Agent, Bandah, is promoted to the grade of Asst Sub-Dep Opium Agents on Rs 300 per mensem, vice Mr W D Ridsdale, promoted.

Mr Amyend Elliot, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Hajeepore, is promoted to the grade of Asst Sub-Dep Opium Agent on Rs 250 per mensem, vice Mr W Cracroft, promoted.

Mr Alfred Walter Osborne, Actg Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Baraitch, is confirmed in the grade of Asst Sub-Dep Opium Agents on Rs 200, vice Mr. Amyend Elliot, promoted.

Surgn F C Nicholson, actg Civil Surgn of Goalunda, is appointed to act as Supt of the Presidency Jail and Junior Surgn of the Presidency General Hospital during the absence on leave of Dr S C Mackenzie, or until further orders.

Mr Francis William Badcock, Asst Mag and Colr, employed on settlement duty in Bhagulpore, is appointed to act temporarily as Supt of the Bhagulpore Central Jail in addition to his present duties.

Dr Neil Benjamin Baillie Civil Surgn of Bhagulpore, is appointed temporarily to have medical charge of the Central Jail at that station.

The undermentioned officers joined the Survey Division, Gunduk Circle, on the forenoon of the 24th June 1874:—

Lieut E Kenny, s c, Asst Engr, second grade.
Mr J R Swinden, Apprentice Engr.

Lieut A R Porter, s s c, Asst Engr, second grade, joined the Lower Gunduk Embankment Division on the forenoon of the 25th June 1874.

Mr H P Crane, Asst Engr, third grade, is posted to the Buxa Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 19th June 1874.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 11.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr G [illegible]er, District and Sessions Judge, Mynpoory, one month's leave on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of the same.

Mr H G Pearse, Asst Magst and Colr, Jounpore, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 15th July, 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt F C Chapman, Talookdar of Shahabpore, in the Allahabad District, to be a Justice of the Peace for the N W Prov.

Mr D D M Campbel, Asst Colr, Etawah, to be an Assistant Collector of the 1st class.

Mr E B Thornhill, Magte and Collr, is posted to the Jounpore District on the expiry of his privilege leave.

Privilege leave for 85 days is granted to Mr G H Tait, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, in charge of the Bustee Subdivision of the Benares Provincial Division, with effect from the 20th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr G H List, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is posted temporarily to the charge of the Bustee Sub-division of the Benares Provincial Division.

Col A Fraser, C B, R E, reported his return from special duty at Bombay and resumed his duties as Chief Engr and Secy to Govt in the P W Dept on the afternoon of the 25th June.

Lieut-Col E Davidson, R E, offg for Col Fraser, resumed his duties as Suptg Engr, 2nd circle, and Depy Secy to this Govt in the P W Dept, on the same date, relieving Maj C S Thomason, Offg Suptg Engr, 1st circle, of the same.

Mr John Thornhill, Apprentice Engr, is transferred from the River Ganges Navigation Works Division to the Allahabad Sub-Division, Allahabad Provincial Division.

Mr G W Mossop, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred temporarily from the 4th to the 2nd circle of Irrigation, N W Province.

Mr J G T Coddington, Ex Eng, Bhowgaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

Lieut J S Lambert, Asst Engr, 1st grade, will officiate as Ex Engr during Mr Coddington's absence.

Mr O Philpott, Ex Engr, attached to the Rohilkhund Canals, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence.

HIGH COURT.—13TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gunny v Jacob Hajee Jumall—Manisty Fletcher, and Smith.
595-72—Shamrao—Ramchunder Suntoojee v Abba Santoojee and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
153-73—Jefferson and Payne—Currimkhan bin Suddookhan v Bhawa Neusey and others—M B Barbhaya.
715-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nagendas Hurjevundas and others v Bymohundas Gudhurdas—Prescot and Winter.
663-70—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Shaw Dewchund Nathoo v Metha Jugjevun Hemjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

666-73—Jefferson and Payne—F. A. Spencer and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
319-73—Chalk and Turner—Ludwig A Blaschek v Bhugoobhoy Premchund—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.
307-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
158-73—Ardaseer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland and others.—Dallas Lynch and Tobin.
331-72—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gunputjee, v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.
96-73—Shapoorjee and Thacordass—Shivram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdass and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
441-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacursey Mooljee v Soonderjee Hemraj and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
508-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—the Hon J K Bythel v Purshotum Junardhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswami Shri Girdhurjee Maraz v Munoredas Gordhundas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P. v Navazbai widow—Crawford and Boevey.
676-73—Jefferson and Payne—Noor Mahomed Hajee Essa and others v Salay Mahomed Hajee Elias and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

268-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Tricumjee Mooljee and others v Khursetjee Rustomjee Wadia—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Part heard.
154-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Thomas Hutchison and others v Vussonjee Nathoo and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
608-73—Shamrao P.—Shamrao Pandoorung and others v The Hon'ble M. Nathoobhoy—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith and Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
269-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Ruttonsey Damji and others v Khursetjee Rustomjee Wadia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thacker Premji Ookerda v Goculdass Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
347-73—P. Cowasjee—Ootumchund Manockchund v Jeewanlaljee G Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
350-73—Mr. Hope—Bomonji Nowroji Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Crawford and Boevey.
463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ramji Roychund and another v Khemji Ramji—G. J. Mody.
531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Captain H. W. Norris—Hearn and Cleveland.
215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Santooka Roopajee v Tatta Depajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chabildas Lulloobhoy v Purmanund Juggonnath—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
219-73—Mr. Fletcher (for pauper)—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhowundas Jugjivundas—Tyabjee and Sayani.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BERLIE—July 1st, at Streevulliputhoor, North Tinnevelly, the wife of Mr. Henry Berlie, D. P. W., of a daughter.
CAMPION—July 5th, at Shahdera, near Lahore, the wife of Mr. J. Montriou Campion, C. E., of a daughter.
McCONAGHEY—July 4th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of M. A. McConaghey, C. S., of a daughter.
TIDY—July 5th, at Saharunpore, the wife of William M. Tidy, Bengal Civil Service.

DEATH.

CAMPION—July 5th, at Shahdera, near Lahore, Mary Robina the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Montriou Campion.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1874.

THE Sultan of Lahej has not long survived the expulsion of the Turks from his dominions and the recovery of his independence; but, as the Sultan's loyal nephew, Fudhil bin Ali—who must not be confounded with his cousin, Fudhil bin Abdullah, the son of the rebel Abdulla who called in the aid of the Turks—has been quietly recognized as his successor, we may take it for granted that the settlement effected by General Schneider in Lahej towards the close of last year is not at present likely to be disturbed, though the Turks still occupy some other ports in the neighbourhood of Aden belonging to Chiefs who have treaties with the British Government. What annoys one in reading the published correspondence about the Lahej affair is the neglect of the English Foreign Office to lay down any distinct line of policy with the object of preventing the renewal of Turkish aggressions not merely in Yemen, but elsewhere in the maritime provinces of Arabia. Lord Granville seems to have directed all his efforts to obtaining the recall of the Turkish troops which the Governor-General of Yemen had sent to occupy a portion of the Lahej Sultan's territory, and he was content when his remonstrances had been attended with success. But this aggression was only one out of many signs of the Ottoman Porte's determination to subject all Arabia to Turkish rule. The Porte's Foreign Minister indeed, in a conversation with Sir H. Elliot, the English Ambassador, distinctly maintained the pretensions of his master to the sovereignty of the whole Arabian peninsula. The startling growth of Turkish ambition during the last twelve years may be seen at a glance if we contrast this audacious claim with Palgrave's emphatic declaration (in his book on Central Arabia)—"On the Arabian soil, the "pilgrim road from Syria to Mecca, and a "few unimportant outposts or ports, were all "that the Turk ever inherited or mastered from "the days of Selim at the commencement of "the sixteenth century down to Abdul Aziz in "our own." Yet the ignorance or carelessness of our Foreign Office allows the Turks to assert as a right what can only be called an impudent usurpation of imperial power. Surely, it would have been only becoming in Lord Granville to explain, clearly and firmly, what limits England, in self-defence, must place to this revival of the Turkish passion for conquest. It is not only in the neighbourhood of Aden that English interests may be endangered by the absorption into the Turkish empire of the petty principalities of various Arab chiefs. Indeed, the existence in that part of Arabia of so strong and well-garrisoned a fortress as Aden is no bad guarantee against any permanent injury being done there to our commerce or territorial rights, though a plain definition by Lord Granville of the boundaries of the protected or neutral States about Aden would have averted the repetition of such squabbling as went on at Lahej for some months last year. But England has not her interests in the Red Sea alone to guard; she has also for many years exercised without dispute, and to the great advantage of peaceful traders, a protectorate over all the western coast of the Persian Gulf, from Muscat to Koweit and even to Bussora. But, if the Turkish Government pursues its ambitious career, as it is likely to do until it is warned to desist from such enterprises, it will probably before many years are over succeed in consolidating its authority over the tribes occupying the coast; and the jealous and destroying obstructiveness of Ottoman rule will be substituted for the progressive improvement which has rewarded the labours of British Residents at Bushire. The correspondence about the Lahej difficulty supplies, in fact, the strongest possible argument in favour of immediately carrying out Colonel Pelly's scheme for the creation of a free port and fortress on the Arabian coast at the narrowest part of the Gulf, nearly opposite to Ormuz. An English station like Aden in the Gulf would render us independent of both Turks and Persians, and would be a haven of refuge from oppression for the unfortunate inhabitants of both coasts. A few years hence, it may be impossible for England to establish such a settlement, whereas now she has the game in her own hands.

The case of Egyptian aggressions in Eastern Africa differs in some respects from that of Turkish aggressions in Arabia. It is understood that the Khedive has obtained from the Sultan full power to extend his dominions as far as he likes, or can, in Africa; and Ismail is evidently a man of ability and far-reaching designs, who is bent on making Egypt the nucleus of an empire as powerful as that of the Pharaohs or the Fatimite Caliphs. These designs may turn out eventually to be inconsistent with the interests of English policy; but meanwhile it is certain that the Khedive is carrying them out with the help of English officers and English money, and with the cordial sympathy of men of station in England from the Prince of Wales downward. Sir Samuel Baker was heartily cheered in London when he boasted that he had extended the Egyptian empire to the Equator; and it is not surprising that the Khedive should seek to establish his authority southwards along the coast as well as in the interior. The difficulty is to understand why England should applaud the occupation of Gondokoro and the adjacent country as a victory won by a civilized and friendly power, yet object to the seizure of Berbera as an act inimical to English interests. It is said that Berbera ought to remain in the hands of its native chiefs, because it supplies Aden with mutton and vegetables; but the Khedive may fairly retort that the English have never had any difficulty in getting sheep from Suez, and that the Egyptians are not therefore likely to close the market at Berbera. Again, the Khedive has been emboldened to claim the direct sovereignty of Berbera and other places on the east coast of Africa by our own foolish abandonment of Abyssinia and declared resolution to have nothing more to do with that part of Africa. He might well cry out now on our dog-in-the manger policy if we refused to let him organize a strong government after we had given up the country to anarchy. It is quite true that, till we have some English stations on the east coast of Africa, there is no hope for the abolition of the slave trade; but as, no doubt to his own great amusement, the Khedive finds he has been accepted by English society as the humane and enlightened prince who means to free Africa as far as the Equator, he would have good reason to complain if that other friend of humanity, Lord Derby, objected to the conversion of Berbera and all Somali land into an Egyptian province.

WE observe that, under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, a Committee has been ordered to assemble at Poonah, for the purpose of "inquiring into and reporting on the exist-"ing regulations regarding dress, clothing, and "necessaries" of the Native Cavalry in this Presidency. The order appears to us to be somewhat strangely worded; we had always thought that clothing and dress were synonymous, but we are free to confess that our ideas are somewhat foggy as to what is, and what is not, included in the various terms clothing, dress, accoutrements, necessaries, equipment, &c. We may safely presume, however, that information is required on the subject of all the various articles supplied to the men for themselves and their horses, and which, taken together, will, provided other necessary conditions are forthcoming, render them fit and efficient for service in cantonment and in the field. We conclude, moreover, that the report now called for is but a preliminary to the introduction of some scheme which will introduce more uniformity than at present prevails in the different Regiments, and doubtless the Committee will receive instructions to draw up some rules for future guidance. It is not our intention at present to enter into a comparative criticism of the different articles of equipment in use in the various Regiments, or to be guilty in any way of presuming to suggest any particular style of equipment; but in justice to the large body of Cavalry Officers who have not been included in the Committee now about to be assembled, and in justice to the Non-commissioned Officers and men themselves, we shall have a few words to say, and shall bring to the notice of the military authorities one or two points, which in our opinion should be kept in view when the proof-sheets of the standing orders on the subject are submitted to them for approval.

The most important point for the Committee to bear in mind is the peculiar position in which they themselves are placed. They are quite differently situated to a Committee of Dragoon Officers reporting on the equipment of a British Dragoon; for in that case, as the Government has to pay the bill, economy is a question of comparatively small moment, whereas in the case of Silladar Cavalry it is of supreme importance. A code of regulations drawn up for a Regiment of Dragoons, and which in their case might show a keen appreciation on the part of the Committee of the value of keeping up the Cavalry branch to the highest degree of smartness and efficiency, would, in the case of the code being applicable to Silladar Cavalry, be a monument of imbecility. The Committee should remember that they are acting as a kind of go-between for two parties whose interests, though they should be more or less identical, at the same time are as a fact, from the force of circumstances, somewhat antagonistic. On the one side is the poor Silladar, who draws 30 rupees a month for himself, his horse, his arms and equipment and baggage animals; on the other an unreasonable Government who wish to squeeze as much out of him for Rs. 30 as the Government itself could do for double the amount. It may be said that with officers representing the Sind Horse, Poonah Horse, and Regular Cavalry, we have a tolerably good security against the outrageous extravagance of any one member. This may be true to a certain extent; but what security have we that each and all of these Officers may not have some pet "jim" of their own: that one may not insist on Bedford cords, another on cloth overalls for dismounted duties, and a third perhaps on an expensive and hideous tin-pot helmet; and that matters will not be compromised by each adopting their own pet idea, and thus crushing the unfortunate Silladar with the effects of three jims instead of one? Economy therefore should be a watch-word with the authorities, and they should take care that the screw should not be put on except where *vital efficiency* is concerned, and that even in such cases a corresponding easing off should be allowed in matters of less importance.

There is another question which should, we think, be brought to notice, and it is more or less intimately connected with that of economy; viz. the date from which the new regulations shall come into operation. Now it is a fact that, if any violent changes were introduced suddenly into the Cavalry Regiments, they would have a most disastrous effect, and be productive of the greatest dissatisfaction amongst all ranks. Some of the Regiments have lately purchased at very expensive rates English saddles which will, if taken care of, last for the next seven or eight years; some have got new belts, others have imported English boots, and it would be the greatest injustice to the men, merely for the sake of introducing uniformity, to supersede patterns that will last for years, and which, in the case of the saddles, have cost the men six months' personal pay. If uniformity is to be introduced there are only two ways of carrying it out. The one would be for Government to pay for the new articles and give them to the men gratis; the other to allow a liberal margin, say seven years, for introducing a new system.

The next point to which we would draw attention is the style of dress to be adopted; and without entering into any details, which will no doubt be satisfactorily disposed of by the Committee, we do trust that the nationality of the men of which the troops are composed will be taken into consideration, and that no attempt will be made to assimilate the dress of the native trooper to that of the British dragoon. We fully admit that nothing can exceed in smartness the appearance of a British Dragoon in a well-dressed Cavalry Regiment, but native troopers are not dragoons either in physique or appearance, and it is much better to adapt their uniform to the customs of their own country than to force on them a costume foreign to their habits and customs, and unsuited, moreover, to their personal appearance. Natives detest being buttoned up in tight coats and cloth overalls like their confreres in European Regiments, and what is required for them is a moderately loose costume of oriental type under which extra clothing can be worn in cold weather. A native trooper neatly dressed in conformity with the customs of his own country really presents a smart and graceful appearance, but any attempt to create an artificial smartness by aping the dragoon only ends in ridiculous failure.

Finally, it will be as well to remember that at present there are various systems in the different Regiments, and consequently various interests at stake both amongst the officers and men, and it is only fair to suppose that there are other officers in the Cavalry besides the members of the Committee who have studied the subject of the best means of making 30 rupees a month do the work of 60. The problem is by no means easy of solution, and it will be as well therefore, before finally fixing on any system, to weigh well the opinions of all those who may hold decided views on the subject. In short, to take care that no crude code of regulations shall be hastily drawn up and hurried through the press, but on the contrary that all suggestions may be taken carefully into consideration before any conclusions are arrived at, and that thus the scheme when published may be looked upon as a final settlement of a question on which at present a great variety of opinion prevails.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE first symptom of legislative work done this season is the publication of the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the "Bill for the Regulation of Jails in the City and Presidency of Bombay and the enforcement of discipline therein," and of the Bill as amended by them. It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, which was held at the beginning of the year, the Bill was referred back to the Select Committee on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Tucker, who, in company with the Hon. Mr. Chapman, criticised the proposed measure rather severely. Mr. Tucker opposed it chiefly because it did not propose the abolition of the post of Sheriff, against which his indignation had become excited very suddenly—some people say because, being on the eve of going home to England to retire, he felt he would have no more use for that appointment. The Hon. Mr. Chapman founded his objections on more reasonable grounds—he considered the Government of India Act upon the subject of jail management a much better piece of legislation than the Bill prepared by a member of the Governor of Bombay's Council, and thought that that Act might be accepted as a model by the local Government. Mr. Chapman specially complained of the large powers to whip which the Bill proposed to vest in subordinate Jail officials. Had Mr. Tucker remained in Bombay, his suggestion about the Sheriffship might have been carried out; but absent men and their counsels are apt to be forgotten; and in the Select Committee's report now before us we find the former Senior Member of Council's advice put aside, while all the improvements indicated by the Hon. Mr. Chapman have been agreed to. For various reasons the Select Committee have "deemed it advisable to adhere to the general scheme and main provisions of the Bill as originally drafted in preference to recommending the substitution for it of a Bill framed entirely on the model of Act No. XXVI. of 1870 of the Governor General of India in Council;" yet we find a number of new sections taken from that Act inserted in the Bill. By the amendments judgment creditors will be compelled to make some provision for the comfort of necessitous debtors placed in jail by them. The power of inflicting corporal punishment is not "for weighty reasons" to be conferred upon the Superintendents of subordinate jails, and in District and Central Jails whipping is not to be inflicted save when the medical officer of the jail or his subordinate is present. It is also held desirable by the Select Committee that in cases where corporal punishment is inflicted a record should be kept of the evidence in respect of which that punishment was awarded. The number of official visitors to jails has been increased, so that a committee taken from the Session Judge, the Assistant Session Judge, the Superintendent of Police, the Executive Engineer, and (under certain circumstances) the Civil Surgeon will now have to inspect district jails at least once in every three months. A new section has been added authorizing the employment of gangs of prisoners on extramural labour. These are the main improvements which the Select Committee have suggested; and regarding their report we may say generally that it gives us satisfaction for at least two reasons—first, because it is a sign that all public work is not being neglected at Poona, and, again, because it inclines us to believe that the Government of Bombay have in some degree become ashamed of the whipping mania which possessed them a short time ago.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just read in the *Times of India* of the 7th a letter from our Agent calling upon the men to state a just grievance and he would remedy it, also referring to the deputation that went before him in [illegible]

Now it is with reference to this deputation [illegible] to address you. There were three or four men who went to Bombay—men of long service, good character, and some influence—solely to do business, and represented the feelings of the mass; but the majority, when they got before the Agent and Mr. Hawkins, forgot about the real business, allowed their imaginations to run loose and memory to play truant and thought about themselves, talked about themselves, got personal, and blurted about some fancied grievance or other, and so damned themselves and us. The whole affair was bungled from the first. Not a meeting held nor instructions given to the representatives as to the line of conduct they were to follow, although every man knew or had some idea as to what was expected of him. The deputation was not to remedy any one or more grievances, but *to prevent a very great one*, the introduction of the new system, a system iniquitous and unjust.

This explanation, I think, is necessary, as it appears the Agent has not quite understood the deputation through the majority not sticking to their business—men who, to gain their own ends, would sacrifice the whole working staff to any system of work that may have been proposed. Fortunately they had not sufficient influence nor commanded self-respect to sway our masters, though they materially injured us and our cause.

There is one arrangement I should like to lay before the Agent, and it has reference to that useful class, the firemen. If drivers, besides getting their good-conduct money and coal premium, should, in the slack season, work only one Sunday, or work only on all the Sundays of the month, they get an overtime for this in addition to their pay, the fireman only drawing his bare pay, as if the Sabbath was not ordered for any one under a driver, the firemen not expected to have any regard for the Lord's Day, and whose soul is in a transition state, and good conduct, if desired, not to be expected.

Another thing. Firemen and engine turners, who joined on the old system and have been in the service some three or four years or more, and are now entitled to promotion, will only receive this promotion upon their agreeing to and signing the new system, which is distasteful to them, and their refusing to do so results in some younger hand and of much less experience being pushed on ahead of him as long as he signs this obnoxious system.

I have just seen the *Times of India* of the 9th, and a letter signed "A Driver." I wish to Heavens my fellow workmen would stick to themselves and leave the other departments alone till such time as an opportunity offers. We nor our cause requires any special pleading.

10th July. FIRE IRONS.

TANNA RAIN-FALL UP TO 9TH JULY 1874.

	In.	cts.
For the month of June	27	53
1st to 9th July	5	67
Total	33	20

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Sunday, July 5	0 12	0 9	0 4
Monday, July 6	0 18	0 17	0 34
Tuesday, July 7	2 77	3 36	2 6
Wednesday, July 8	0 0	0 22	0 51
Thursday, July 9	0 21	0 20	0 30
Friday, July 10	0 35	3 49	1 57
Saturday, July 11	2 46	1 64	2 61
Total	6 9	9 17	7 43
Previously registered	18 21	21 92	18 90
Grand Total	24 30	31 9	26 33

THE NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New Mazagon Land Company was held at its registered office, Mandavee Bunder, on Friday last. Mr. Dayal Ruttonsey, chairman of the Board of Directors, not being present at the hour fixed for the meeting, Mr. Moosabhoy Tharia, one of the Directors present, was called to the chair.

Mr. Ramchander Hemraj, Secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, after which the proceedings of the last adjourned ordinary general meeting held on the 25th June, 1874, were confirmed.

It was then proposed by Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey, seconded by Mr. Dinshaw Framjee Kaish, and carried unanimously—"That the following special resolution, passed at the adjourned general meeting held on the 25th June, 1874, be and is hereby confirmed; That in accordance with the regulations of the Company, the capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 250 new shares of Rs. 2,000 each."

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY.

ON Friday last a portion of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.'s warehouse fell down.

THE British ship Benvenue was hauled into the B. I. S. N. Co.'s dock on Saturday last for repairs.

H. M.'s GUN-BOAT RIFLEMAN will be hauled out from the Government dock to-morrow, and H. M.'s surveying schooner Constance will be hauled in for repairs.

THEFT.—One Merwanjee Dunjeebhoy, a resident of Dhobie Talao, reported to the police, that on Friday last, his servant had robbed him of Rs. 25 and absconded.

THE Superintendent of the Strangers' Friend Society Home begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of 31 hats of sorts and sizes from Messrs. Asquith and Co. of Bombay for the use of the inmates of the Home.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. D. Kodaros reported to the police, that on the 9th instant he had occasion to go to the Divan Exchange, carrying with him a bundle of currency notes, and on his arrival there, discovered that he had lost Rs. 100.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Janoo Raghoo, the driver of a shigram, was the cause of the fatal accident which has already been reported in our columns, and was on Saturday last committed by Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

HOW THE ENERGIES OF THE POST OFFICE ARE DIRECTED.—Some copies of our paper, refused because letter postage was demanded for them, have been returned to us from the Dead Letter Office. It appears that, through inadvertence, wrappers that had some printed words on the inner side were used for the addresses. Such wrappers may be used by book-post, but not by the newspaper post. We regret much the inconvenience thus caused.—*Bombay Guardian*.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—One Hossein Kassum was on Saturday last charged before the Senior Magistrate with the above offence. It was shown that the defendant was driving his buggy on the Parell road on the 11th instant and knocked down one Wittoo Sutvajee, who, however, declared that he was not seriously injured, and had no wish to sue defendant for damages. His Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 5, which was awarded to the complainant as compensation.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—The case in which one Krishna Gunnoo, a Maharatta, stands charged with voluntarily causing grevious hurt to his wife by biting off her nose, was resumed yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee. Dr. Anderson, surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, deposed:—I am a surgeon in H. M.'s Indian Army, and House Surgeon the to J. J. Hospital. I saw the prosecutrix in this case on the morning of the 7th instant. She had the tip of her nose bitten clean off; having a jagged irregular wound. The detached piece of her nose was shown to me by the policeman who brought the prosecutrix to the hospital, and it corresponded to the wound. There was no bleeding from the nose. She refused to remain in the hospital, and when the wound was dressed, she went away. I am of opinion that the wound will not be healed in twenty-one days; that she will not be able to follow her ordinary occupation during the above period; and that she is disfigured for life. The prisoner declined to cross-examine, and was then formally committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

ACCEPTING AN ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.—One Ittoo Baboo, a police sepoy, was placed before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, to answer to a charge of bribery preferred against him by one Jerbundun Hunnoo. The complainant, who is in the employ of a milk-man, had on the morning of Friday last, together with one Mungul Dhoorga, driven four buffaloes, the property of their master, to a water-pipe at Chinch Bunder, when the prisoner came up, and took them away to the chowkey. Upon arriving there, the sepoy expressed his willingness to release them for a bribe, and accepted a four-anna piece which was offered. The complainant and Mungul Doorga were then allowed to leave with their buffaloes. They had not proceeded far, when the prisoner again arrested and carried them before Superintendent Crummey at the Omercarry chowkey, who, however, ordered their immediate release. This evidence was supported by Mungul Doorga and two others, and the prisoner, who made no defence, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

[CRIMINAL] BREACH OF [TRUST].—[A] CRIMIN[al complaint] was laid at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday last by Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, on behalf of one Luckumsee Nuppoo:—I am a merchant and have my shop and warehouse at Mandvee, and conduct my business there. I had in my employ three persons named Nursee Taijoo, Sewjee Chapsee and Laljee Ghoreedass. Nursee Tajoo and Sewjee Chapsee were employed to recover outstandings, and Laljee Ghoreedass was employed as a metha to write account-books. On the 22nd of April last, Nursee Taijoo left my service on the pretence of sickness. On the 15th of June last I commenced to examine the account as usual in the presence of the said Sewjee Chapsee and Laljee Ghoreedass. As I could not finish the examination of my account-books on that day, I continued it on the next day, when I found an item of Rs. 46-3 in my khata, but that item does not appear in my rojemail. I immediately sent for the said Sevjee Chapsee and Laljee Ghoreedass, but they were not to be found. On a further examination of the account I found that there were in all eleven items of various sums, in all amounting to Rs. 858-4-9, which were not shown in my rojemail. I made enquiries at the shop of my debtors, and found that several sums, as mentioned above, have been misappropriated by the said Nursee Taijoo, Sewjee Chapsee, and Laljee Ghoreedass. Under the circumstances I charge them with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation, and pray that a warrant may issue for their apprehension. His Worship observed that as the men in question were residing in Cutch at present, he was doubtful whether a warrant issued by him could be executed there, but that he would satisfy himself on the point and reply to Mr. Nusseerwanjee's application on Monday next.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 9th inst.

Resumed consideration of letter from the Traffic Manager dated 19th June, recommending that boats laden with cargo from other than the Trustees' bunders, taking shelter in any of the Trustees' basins, without discharging cargo, be charged eight annas per diem basin rent; that goods carried by such boats be charged half ordinary wharfage fees every three days; that empty boats taking shelter in any Trust basin be charged eight annas per diem basin rent, and that coasting boats be charged one anna per ton register every three days.

Resolution.—The fees may be levied as suggested, when the sanction of Government, required by the Port Trust Act, has been obtained. Full notice should be given at the bunders before levying the fees, by placards in Guzerathi and Mahrathi.

Read letter from H. Cleveland, Esquire, dated 6th July, forwarding draft clause suggested by the Trustees to be added to the Port Trust Act, indemnifying them from personal liability on account of acts done in the proper execution of their duty as Trustees.

Resolution.—The draft clause herewith should be forwarded to Government with the other clauses approved by the Trustees.

Reads letter* from the Officiating Chief Engineer, dated 7th instant, from the Deputy Conservator, dated 1st instant, and from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd instant, stating their opinion regarding the proposal made by the Municipality to remove the night-soil depot from Carnac Bridge to Malet Bunder. Their opinion is against the removal.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the Trustees have considered the proposal to remove the night-soil depot to Malet Bunder. The reports of the Chief Engineer, the Deputy Conservator, and the Traffic Manager on the subject are unfavourable to the alteration, and the Trustees concur in their opinion. The reports should be sent to the Municipality.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 1st July, forwarding application from Mr. J. N. Tata for permission to connect his stable sewer with the Frere Road main drain.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 8th instant, agreeing to the proposal on conditions that the connection be made agreeably to the Officiating Chief Engineer's directions, and continue only during the Trustees' pleasure, and that the inlet be open to inspection by the Engineer's department at any time.

Resolution.—The requisite permission should be granted on the conditions named by the Officiating Chief Engineer and subject to the provision of the Municipal Act.

DRAFT CLAUSE.

The Trustees shall not be liable in damages for any irregularity committed by their officers or servants in the execution of this act, or for anything done by themselves in the *bona-fide* execution of this act, and the said Trustees and every officer and servant acting in the *bona-fide* execution of this act shall be indemnified by the local Government in respect of all costs, liabilities and charges to which they or any of them may be subjected, and every action or prosecution against any person acting under this act on account of any wrong done in or by any action, proceeding or operation under this act shall be commenced within two months after the cause of action shall have arisen.

* These letters can be seen at the Trustees' office.

[illegible] that he had seen and spoken to one Pitamber Mooljee at Badran on the [illegible] February 1873.

Mr. Starling with Mr. Inverarity appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ferguson with Mr. Branson for the defence. Before the jury were sworn Mr. Ferguson [illegible] his Lordship's attention to Section 64 of the Criminal [illegible] Code, and urge that this trial could not [illegible] proceeded. His Lordship would remember that this case arose out a case which had been transferred from Ahmedabad to the High Court here, and under this section a trial before the High Court which had been removed from the mofussil was precisely in the same position as a trial in the mofussil. Now Section 468 provided that complaints of any offence against public justice should not be entertained in the criminal courts without the sanction of the Court before which the offence was committed; therefore, before the trial could proceed it would be necessary for the sanction of the Court before which the case of the Queen against Roopaliba was tried, to be obtained.

His Lordship held that the section had reference to mofussil courts and was not applicable in the present case.

Mr. Starling then stated the facts of the case to the jury. The points which they had to decide in this case were, he said, confined within a narrow compass, but he thought they would better understand the case if he told them a few of the events which had happened before the matters on this charge arose took place. This case, as the jury doubtless knew, had arisen out of a case which had been tried for some years past at different times and in different courts, and had latterly been occupying the attention of the High Court in Bombay, and was called the Koth Succession Case. It appeared that in November 1869 one Currectsingjee, who was the Thakore of the talooka of Koth, died, leaving his wife, as the prosecution alleged, pregnant. Certain proceedings were taken by the magistrate in consequence of representations made to him, and in January 1870 Roopaliba gave birth to a son. In February or March 1870 Roopaliba was charged with cheating in having introduced a supposititious child into the durbar. Subsequently, however, in that same year, she got a certificate of administration as guardian of the child. In 1873 Roopaliba brought a suit to recover certain monies which hadn't been paid to her on her husband's estate. A second charge was then brought against her for cheating; it being stated that the child for which she had obtained a certificate of administration had died, and that she had introduced another child into the durbar. Among those charged along with Roopaliba was one Pitamber Mooljee. It was alleged that he and one Dajee Joshi had gone to Badran, to the house of one Mooljee Moteeram, and had there met with the prisoner at the bar and entered into negotiations with him to get a child to place on the *guddee* of Koth. This was alleged to have taken place in the beginning of 1873. Pitamber was then said to have gone to a place called Nawapoora, with the prisoner and one Kooshal Kalidas, where a child was selected. It was taken to Badran, and from there Pitamber along with the prisoner and others took it to Koth, and handed it over to Roopaliba. Fortunately the prosecution had means of fixing accurately the days on which the last portions of this transaction were alleged to have taken place. The charge against Roopaliba and Pitamber of cheating was laid before the magistrate at Ahmedabad, and from there the case was transferred to Bombay, when it was tried in April last before Mr. Justice West and two assessors, and both the accused were acquitted. It was at this trial that the prisoner, on behalf of the prosecution, had made the statements charged against him. As said before there was a letter which fixed the date when the buying of the child was alleged to have taken place. The story was that the prisoner had got to Koth in the evening; that the child was taken into the durbar that night; and that the next day the prisoner was desirous of going back to Badran, and taking with him the reward he was to get for his services. He was told that it was not convenient to give him the money then, but that he would get a letter to Kooshal Kalidass, on behalf of whom he came, explaining matters. This letter was dated the 17th of February 1873. Now it would be proved that Pitamber Mooljee was at Koth during the whole of the beginning of February; that on the 13th he started from Koth to Dolka, and that on the next day he went to Ahmedabad. On the 15th he went to a pleader named Vurrujai at Ahmedabad; on the 6th he signed a power-of-attorney to the pleader to enable him to appear and sign a petition for him in the District Court of Ahmedabad, and on the 17th that petition was signed and presented in Court. The jury therefore would have no doubt that on the day it was alleged Pitamber was travelling from Badran to Koth he was really at Ahmedabad.

The first witness called was Limjee Nowrojee Banajee. He said—I am head assistant to the Prothonotary. I acted as Clerk of the Crown in the case of the Queen against Roopaliba and Pitamber Mooljee, tried [illegible] prisoner being called and examined for the prosecution. He was solemnly affirmed by me before he gave evidence. This letter (produced in Court) was produced by the witness, and referred to by him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ferguson—I believe the evidence of each witness was not read over to him before he left the Court. I don't think it was read over to any witness.

Bhaishunker Nanabhoy was next called and said—I am an articled clerk to Messrs. Jefferson and Payne. I was under them managing the defence in the case of the Queen against Roopaliba and Pitamber Mooljee. I remember the prisoner being examined as a witness for the prosecution. I was in Court the whole time while he was giving evidence. I heard him say he saw Pitamber at Badran during the month of *Mah* in the Sumvut year 1929. He said he saw him in the house of Mooljee Moteeram, and had spoken to him. He said that one evening in that month he left Badran for Koth, and that he overtook Pitamber Mooljee and another man on the road early next morning. He said they reached Koth on the evening of the next day. He identified this letter (produced in Court) and said it had been given to him at Koth the day after he arrived. He said he saw it written. Badran is about 50 miles from Ahmedabad; Koth is about 45 miles.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ferguson—There is no railway from Badran to Ahmedabad, but there is from Wassad and Anund, which are about eight miles from Badran. It is easy to go from Ahmedabad to Wassad or Anund in one day. Pitamber said that when he got the letter I referred to Pitamber was not present. The depositions of the witnesses were not read over to them before Mr. Justice West.

Re examined by Mr. Starling—The nearest railway station to Koth is Ahmedabad. Going from Koth to Badran you would have to pass by Ahmedabad.

After two or three other witnesses had been examined to prove the statements made by the prisoner, in the trial before Mr. Justice West—Pitamber Mooljee was called and said—I am in the service of the Ranee of Koth (Roopaliba). In the month of Mah 1929 I was never in Badran. I never saw the accused Kalida Girdur at Badran in that month. I never was at Badran in my life. Before the institution of the criminal proceedings at Ahmedabad in August last I had never seen the prisoner. I have never been to a village called Nawapoora. I never travelled with the prisoner from Badran to Koth, nor from Wassad to Koth. I am an inhabitant of Koth. I know one Dajee Josey. I recollect the 1st of Mah Vud 1929 (13th February 1873). On that day I left Koth for Dholka. I left Koth shortly after sunrise. Before that I had not left Koth for two or three months. That morning I was accompanied by one Bapolall Motee. I reached Dholka before 10 o'clock that day. We remained at Dholka that day. Keshrising, the brother of Roopaliba, arrived there that evening with about fifty other persons. Next morning we all started for Ahmedabad. When we had gone three-quarters of a koss Keshrising sent me and Bapoolall on to Ahmedabad to make preparations for him. We left and went to Ahmedabad, and put up at the garden house of Muggunbai. Keshrising and his party arrived there that evening. While at Ahmedabad I used to sleep at my cousin Bhowlanath Bapojee's house. I had business of my own at Ahmedabad. I had to obtain probate of the will of my maternal uncle. On the morning of the 15th I went to the house of one Dulsookram, the chief karbaree of the Koth estate, and with him I went to the house of Vurrujrai, a vakeel. I saw him, and he told me that that being Saturday was not a day for making applications, and that I should call again. Next day I called and signed this wukkallutnama (produced in Court). I went to see Vurrujrai again on Monday, and signed a certificate. I left him about nine in the morning. In the evening I went back to ask what he had done. On the 19th of February I left Ahmedabad. Between the 15th and 19th I was continuously in Ahmedabad. When I left I went to Dholka, and from that to Koth and I stayed there for more than a month. I was in the habit of signing orders at Koth for provisions. These (produced in Court) are some of my orders. Up to the 12th of February the orders are in my handwriting. The next order in my handwriting is dated the 20th.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Ferguson.

Several other witnesses were then called.

The documents signed by Pitamber on the 16th and 17th February in the Ahmedabad Court were also put in by Mr. Starling as evidence.

Mr. Ferguson in addressing the jury for the defence contended that the whole thing was a plot of Pitamber Mooljee's. If the jury looked at it in this light it would be easy to understand that the letter dated the 17th of February, on which the prosecution relied as fixing the date when, according to the prisoner, Pitamber was at Koth, was wrongly dated, and that this date was chosen because there was incontestable proof to show that Pitamber was then at Ahmedabad. The prosecution had not proved where Pitamber had been during the 18th and 19th of February, and it was very likely during those days, and not on the 16th and 17th, that Pitamber had gone from Badran to Koth.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, asked the jury not to lay much stress on the third and fourth charges, which charged the prisoner with stating that he had seen Pitamber at Badran on a certain date. As this date was only inferred from the letter which was dated the 17th, and it was open to remark that this being a letter on which the prosecution relied, they had not called any witnesses to prove when it was written. His Lordship said he would rather look to the first and second charges, which charged the prisoner with stating that he had seen and spoken to Pitamber at Badran in a certain month. The evidence proved conclusively that Pitamber was not at Badran on the 15th or 16th of February; but the only evidence to show that he was not there on the 18th and 19th was his own statement, so that the case was one of oath against oath.

The jury after a short consultation in the box returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

41

[illegible] ecates the co[illegible] green tea.

PARLIAMENTARY [illegible]

LONDON, 11TH JULY.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Childers called attention to the apparent declining condition of the revenue; Sir Stafford Northcote replied that he saw no reason to modify the estimates. Great strike in the north of England.

Eighteen thousand colliers have struck in Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

The strikes in Scotland and South Staffordshire have ended.

MARSHAL MACMAHON AND THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 10TH JULY.

The Government have informed the Committee of Thirty that Marshal MacMahon insists upon his right to dissolve the National Assembly, and also to appoint a portion of the members of the Upper Chamber.

A debate on the Constitution will be held next week.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 10TH JULY.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	75,000	bales.
" " " Surats	21,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	71,000	"
" " " Surats	30,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,000,000	"
" Stock of Surats	232,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	127,250	"

Surats during the week have been in pretty good request, but with few exceptions prices are unchanged.

LONDON, 10TH JULY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 1½d.
8½ lbs. do	8s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0½d.

The sum of £101,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The s.s. Dido has passed through the Suez Canal.

MR. H. A. FIRTH is appointed Emigration Agent for the Colony of St. Vincent.

MR. L. C. ABBOTT, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, will, it is said, go home shortly.

THE report that the Government of India contemplates issuing another loan in this country has been, we are told, authoritatively contradicted.

AT a late meeting of the Zoological Society, we are told, some letters from Mr. T. D. Forsyth were read, giving accounts of some of the animals met with in the vicinity of Kashgar.

A TELEGRAM from America in the *Times* of the 12th of June says that a convention of all the cotton exchanges in America has organized a national exchange with a uniform system of cotton classification.

THE Directors of the Bank of Madras, at their Meeting on Thursday evening, reduced the rates of interest and discount one per cent. The present rate for loans at call on the security of Government paper is 5 per cent.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bangal, at their Meeting on Thursday, reduced the rates of interest and discount 1 per cent. all round. The margin on 5½ per cent. paper was reduced 2 per cent., and on all other Securities 1 per cent.

THE *Pioneer* has "encountered no arguments" yet to show why the new loan should have been brought out in India. We should have thought the signal success of the loan was in itself a very good argument, and that no other was necessary.

A REPORT comes from Jullunder that the Raja of Kupperthula is far from improving in mental health, and he is now subject to fits of melancholy, which his medical advisers look upon as being symptoms of permanent imbecility.

A SUIT was lately brought at Simla by Mr. Cox, one of the Assistant Masters of Bishop Cotton's School, for the recovery of bonus, of salary, and passage money to England, which was dismissed, the plaintiff being ordered to pay the costs on both sides.

FOUR Kolis of the gang of the famous Honya were convicted at the Tanna Sessions on Saturday, and sentenced to transportation for life. We shall report the case this week. The brigands operated dressed in British infantry uniform coats, with regimental numbers and shoulder straps.

A CALCUTTA paper says that the comet appears about fifteen degrees above the horizon, and that its position is easily found as it forms almost an equilateral triangle with the polar star and the pointers of *Ursa Major*, the lower angle being the comet. The tail extends, say, ten or fifteen degrees.

FROM a return prepared by Messrs. Pierce, Leslie, and Co., of Calicut, we learn that the total exports of coffee from Malabar between the 1st July 1873 and 30th June 1874 were 253,650 cwts., against 203,600 cwts. in the previous year. The value of this export alone would be upwards of one million sterling.

THE Commander-in-Chief and Brigadier Sankey returned to Calcutta on Thursday from Barrackpore, where they had been on inspection. The Brigadier was to have left on Saturday for Dacca on inspection duty, and Colonel J. Smith, 28th Punjab N. I., will command in Fort William during his absence.

THE death of the Rajah of Sikhim, who it will be remembered paid a visit to Darjeeling last year, was announced some two or three months back. We are now told that a story is being spread by some Lepchas in Darjeeling to the effect that the late Rajah was murdered by some Chinese, sent in for the purpose, on account of his having visited Darjeeling.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has consented to grant to the Port Trust Commissioners of Calcutta a loan of Rs. 2,50,000 for extending the Strand Bank Road with wharves for inland vessels between Ahiritola Street and the northern boundary of the port. The total cost of the work is estimated at thirteen lakhs and a quarter, of which Rs. 4,37,000 has been already expended.

THE statement put forward by some of our contemporaries that the "missing" Doctor had returned to Madras and demanded a Court of Inquiry, is not, the *Madras Times* regrets to hear, correct. The shrewd financier was quite clever enough to effect his escape from Bombay in a steamer bound for France. From all that we can learn, says our contemporary, the efforts to catch him were not of a very arduous nature, the search having been left to the military authorities and not the police.

THE Agra paper in noticing the number of Spinning Mills that are springing up in different parts of the country expresses [illegible] that Agra has not up to the present t[illegible] selected for a similar speculation. O[illegible]

[illegible] an [illegible] Scinde, [illegible] aranpore, [illegible] o have been [illegible] accident did [illegible] d Sirsawa stations [illegible] wagon axle on the [illegible] t, and about a quarter [illegible] was badly torn up, but the [illegible] into sufficiently good order, by [illegible] g morning for trains to run.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* says—"The Oudh Commission has just lost, by death, one of its oldest and best members—Colonel Edward Thompson, C.S.I., and late Commissioner of Seetapore. Colonel Thompson was a fair type of the Non-Regulation, not-law-but-justice Judge, and will long be affectionately remembered in his old zillah of Seetapore. As a sportsman, there was scarcely his equal in the province, and it was under his auspices that the Duke of Edinburgh made his tiger shooting excursion into Kheree and made his handsome 'bag.'"

THE *Pioneer*:—As the Yarkand Embassy draws near home, letters reach us freely in reference to the work which Mr. Forsyth and his party have accomplished. We understand that the amount of information on a variety of subjects they have collected during their stay in Yarkand is something wonderful, and will quite take Government by surprise. An exhaustive history of Eastern Turkistan has been written by one member of the Mission, trade statistics have been thoroughly gone into by another, and the commercial prospects of the country most carefully examined; while the maps, sketches, explorations, and geological researches that have been made, appear to have been worked out with a skill and completeness which will no doubt be richly appreciated by the scientific world.

THE death of Mr. John William Rivett-Carnac, CS., late judge of Moradabad, is announced. He died at Nynee Tal from apoplexy on Thursday night. Mr. Carnac entered the service as long ago as 1840. After the annexation of the Punjab he was selected for service in that province, but in 1862 he was re-attached to the North-Western Provinces. He was on privilege leave at Nynee Tal at the time of his death. As it happens that no officers are "out of employ in India" to intercept promotion, Mr. Carnac's death should give a step all down the service. The vacant Judgeship will, the *Pioneer* speculates, be filled up by Mr. R. F. Saunders, now officiating at Ghazeepore, and Mr. Melvill William Sandys will probably be confirmed as Magistrate. Who may be posted to the coveted station of Moradabad, we do not even venture to guess.

THE *San Francisco Chronicle* states that a lady in that city has invented a new needle, the improvement consisting in its being without an eye for the thread, but with, instead, a hole bored longitudinally into the head, or larger end, to the depth of a quarter of an inch, or thereabouts, which hole is arranged with a screw thread. The needle, it is claimed, will carry any kind of thread, and can be used for every purpose. It is thought it will be valuable as a surgical needle, as it requires but one thread, the advantage of which will be that a smaller hole will be made in passing the needle through any substance that would have to be made by the partially double thread of the ordinary eye needle.

THE undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—"For the manufacture of tiles, slabs, pipes, balustrading and flooring:" by F. Sells, C.E., Calcutta.—"Improvements in pressure-gauges:" by G. A. Everett, of the city, county, and state of New York in the U.S. of America, but at present of 23, Southampton Buildings, in the county of Middlesex, England.—"Improvements in hydraulic apparatus applicable for raising and lowering bridges, canal-lifts, guns, and other heavy weights:" by J. L Clark and J. Stanfield, both of 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, in the city of Westminster, England.—"Improvements in engines worked by fluid pressure, such engines being also applicable as pumps for lifting or forcing fluids:" by Peter Brotherhood, of No. 15, Elgin road, Notting Hill, in the county of Middlesex, England.

THE *Englishman*:—The following is the result of the tenders for the new Government Loan. The Government minimum was 101. All tenders above Rs. 102-10-2 receive in full, and tenders at Rs. 102-10-2 receive three-quarters per cent *i.e.*, three-quarters of one per cent. only. The following are the names of the parties whose tenders have been accepted in full:—

The Bank of Bengal.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
Dr. J. Campbell Brown.
Mr. J. D'Arcy.
Chief Commissioner of Mysore.
Mr. J. W. Lowe.
Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata.

The parties whose tenders have been accepted in part are:—

The Bank of Bengal.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

There was great excitement in the paper market yesterday. 4 per cents. began at 103¾ in the morning, and rose to 104½ to ¼ in the afternoon.

A SPECIAL telegram from Simla to the *Englishman* says—"English letters announce that Colonel Roberts' appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Queen is imminent, with the view to this obtaining Indian rank as Major General and the Quarter Master Generalship." If Colonel Dillon is held to be not qualified for the Adjutant Generalship by Indian rules, then Colonel Primrose will probably be appointed. The latter officer has for some years been on the staff in Ireland, and will therefore not be unacquainted with the official duties of the position. Colonel Primrose must also be well known to many in this country, for he served with the 43rd Regiment in the Kafir war of 1851-53 (medal), and was for some time D. A. Q. M. Gen. of the 2nd Division; accompanied the expedition to the Orange River Sovereignty, and was present at the action of the Berea; commanded the 43rd Lt. Inf. on its march from Bangalore through Central India to Calpee in 1858 (a distance of 1,300) miles during the hottest season of the year), and throughout the various operations in Bundelkund, and towards the conclusion of the rebellion commanded one of the seven columns under Brigadier Wheeler, specially ordered to clear a large district infested by numerous bands under rebel chiefs, for which he received the medal.

THE *Englishman* writes:—The funeral of the late Dr. Stoliczka took place on the 23rd of June with every circumstance of respect. The body, escorted by a mounted soldier of the Guide Corps, reached Leh on the evening of 23rd, and was met at the entrance of the compound of the British Joint-Commissioner by Mr. Forsyth and the officers of the Mission, who were in uniform. The corpse was in the first instance deposited in one of the rooms of the Rest House which adjoins Captain Molloy's garden, and a *postmortem* examination was held by Dr. Bellew, from which he was led to the conclusion that death resulted from over-exertion in pursuit of professional information at the extreme elevation at which Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon's party were travelling. When the coffin was closed, the Union Jack was thrown over it, and it was borne to the grave by six soldiers of the Guide Corps, the funeral being attended by the whole of the native following of the Mission, Mahomedans, Sikhs, and Tartars, the greatest possible sympathy and feeling being exhibited. The funeral service was read by Mr. Forsyth, and there were present, besides the members of the Mission, Captain Molloy, British Joint-Commissioner, Mr. Johnson, Wazir of Ladakh, and Captain Carre, R.H.A. The grave, a pucca one, had been prepared in a garden quite close to Captain Molloy's house in a plantation of willow-trees. "The spot," writes a member of the Mission, from whose private letter, courteously placed at our disposal by a friend in Calcutta, we have gathered the above interesting particulars, "where we left our much regretted companion to rest, is sure, at all times, to be remembered and cared for. It was a melancholy satisfaction to us all to have the opportunity of paying him the last tribute of affection we were enabled to do; the regret and sorrow we feel for his loss will, with each one of us, be of long continuance."

THE *Friend of India*:—There is no doubt whatever that Lord Salisbury will recommend, and the Crown will appoint, Sir William Muir Finance Member of Council, as the late Secretary of State had agreed to do. With this certainty before him Sir William Muir refused a seat in the India Council. He may, therefore, be confidently expected in India in the cold season. We trust he will arrive at some more satisfactory conclusion on the question of a permanent settlement than that of a rough and oppressive increase of the assessment of each district periodically by from ten to fifteen per cent., which he has borrowed from Bombay, where the settlement is irritating nearly the whole population. Lord Salisbury and Lord Northbrook together have an opportunity now of doing for India what Von Stein accomplished for little Prussia, with results which the last eight years have revealed.

THE same:—The Sultan of Lahej died in his palace at Al Howta on the night of Saturday last. Al Howta is the capital of our tributary ally some twenty-one miles from Aden. It is fortunate that, however slowly, the weak diplomacy of Great Britain at Constantinople led the Turks to withdraw their troops from Lahej before this occurred. Although, in spite of the Government of India, the contemptible foreign policy of two Ministries has allowed them to hold possession of Dhali during the last two and a half years and to claim the whole of the peninsula of Arabia, it is not probable that General Schneider, the Resident, would tolerate interference as to the succession. The deceased Sultan Fadhl was the fourth son of that Sultan Mahsur who in 1847 founded the present dynasty of Lahej. He was weak in a military sense and therefore faithful to the British protectorate. Of the three sons who survive him the eldest is about 22 years of age. But as in 1863 his young nephew Fadhl bin Ali abdicated in his favour, the people of Lahej have now elected that nephew as their Sultan.

THE same:—A letter received from Colonel Gordon tells of his expedition from Kashghar to the Pameer. The party consisted of Colo[nel] Gordon, Captain Trotter, Captain Biddulph, the lamented Dr. Stoliczka. They went [illegible] Little Pameer and returned by the G[illegible] The regions so called are not [illegible] generally understood, ele[illegible] but tracts of hilly country, [illegible] two or three lakes, from [illegible] which join the Oxus. Wi[illegible] *Pameer*, which has be[illegible] about which various [illegible] hazarded, (as *Pa-i-A*[illegible] *i-Yur*, the roof of th[illegible] be applied by the [illegible] desolate countr[illegible] So there [illegible] hith[illegible] great Pa[illegible] then north, joining the Moorghab at Ak-boolah. Both these lakes were frozen over at the time of the visit of Colonel Gordon's party. They went to Kila Punj in Wakhan, and stayed in Wakhan between two and three weeks, warmly received by the Governor and by the people, and pressed to go further and stay longer. The difficulty about the direction in which the river issues from the outlet of the *kara-kool*, further north, is solved by there being two Kara-kools (black lake.) The party, on returning from Wakhan, separated, taking different routes, and met by appointment on a certain date. They had not, on the whole, much difficulty from deep snow. They followed Mr. Forsyth at a distance of about ten days, taking the line by the Yangee Dawan pass instead of that by the more difficult Sanjoo and Soojet passes, further to the west, by which they went to Yarkand. This by the Yangee appears to have been found the best of the four routes north of the Karakorum which Mr. Forsyth has taken at different times. The Sasser pass, south of the Karakorum, is the last troublesome piece of work on the way back to India. In consequence of the accident to the bridge over the Chandra at Koksur, half of the wood work having been carried away by an avalanche, the whole party is returning from Leh by Cashmere and Murree, instead of through Lahoul and Keoloo. Mr. Forsyth, leaving his camp at Sreenuggur, and coming on by dak, is expected at Murree on Monday.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS ISSUED BY BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

HORMUSJEE NUSSERWANJEE SCREW-WALLA V. THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE Appeal Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, gave a decision a few days ago in the above suit which may prove of considerable importance to mercantile men. Their Lordships reversed a decree given by Mr. Justice Pinhey in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 3,173 and costs, and allowed the appeal filed by the liquidator of the Commercial Bank which had granted to plaintiff what is called a "certificate of indebtedness." Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Latham appeared for the defendants and appellants, the Commercial Bank. The Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

The facts of the case are these. The suit was brought by the plaintiff to recover from the Commercial Bank Rs. 3,173-13-0 (being the equivalent at par of £123-3-6 at the rate of fifteen shillings in the pound,) on the grounds that one Runchordas Canjee in 1865 consigned to Messrs. Hankey Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, 200 bales of cotton, and drew against the consignment a bill of exchange for £3,000 in favour of Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co., of Bombay, on Messrs. Hankey Brothers & Co. Messrs. Tyabjee & Co. negotiated the said bill with the Commercial Bank, and the Commercial Bank having sold the cotton held a surplus in favour of Runchordas Canjee of £423-3-6. Soon after receiving advice of this surplus Runchordass Canjee failed, and the trustees of his estate under Act XXVIII. of 1865 subsequently sold his claim on the Commercial Bank to the plaintiff. On the 24th May 1866 the Commercial Bank suspended payment, and the affairs of the Bank are being wound up by the Court of Chancery in England. On the 13th September 1869 the claim of Runchordas Canjee was compromised at the rate of 15 shillings in the pound by the constituted attorney in Bombay of the official liquidator of the Bank, Mr G. F. Rimington, who granted a certificate of indebtedness for the amount of such compounded claim; and as the defendant refused to pay the amount so certified the plaintiff had been obliged to bring this suit. This claim was resisted on the grounds that the bales of cotton, referred to in the plaint, and against which the bill of exchange for £3,000 drawn by Runchordas Canjee and endorsed by Messrs. S. Tyabjee and Co., was drawn, were hypothecated to the defendants under a letter, dated 13th February 1865, and signed by Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co., whereby any surplus proceeds that might accrue from the sale of the 200 bales of cotton were to be held (after the adjustment of accounts between Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co. and the Commercial Bank) at the disposal of Messrs. Tyabjee and Co.; that the surplus proceeds of the sale were accordingly credited to Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co., in their account with the Commercial Bank; that Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co. subsequently failed, being at the time largely indebted to the Commercial Bank; that Runchordas Canjee received the amount claimed either by actual payment or by credit for the amount in his account with Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co.; that the certificate granted by Mr. Rimington on the 13th September 1869 was so granted under a misapprehension of the facts of the case and was not therefore binding on the defendant; and that the suit was barred by Act 14 of 1869.

The certificate of indebtedness, above referred to, which formed an important element in the decision of the Appeal Court, run as follows:—

"The Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, Bombay Branch,
No 50.
Certificate of Indebtedness for Rs. 4,231-12.

It is hereby certified that it appears by the books of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East at Bombay, that the said Bank was indebted to Runchordas Canjee, Esq., at the time of its suspension here on the 24th day of May 1866, in the sum of Rs. 4,231-12 only, inclusive of interest to that date, and subject to any claim or deduction which the said Bank may have, or may be entitled to, in respect of payment, mutual credit, set-off, or otherwise, to be paid at rate of fifteen shillings in the pound sterling.—Dated this 13th day of September 1869.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for Official Liquidator.

ALFRED SWIFT, Accountant."

Mr. Justice Pinhey, whose judgment was fully reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 26th August 1873, held that the above certificate was an admission in writing signed by the constitutent agent of the Bank in Bombay that the amount claimed by Runchordass Canjee was actually due to his estate, coupled with an agreement to pay such amount at the rate of 15s. in the pound; and his Lordship thought that the claim on the certificate could be enforced against the Bank. His Lordship therefore gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs. From the above decision the defendants appealed on the following grounds:—1. That the learned Judge found that the certificate was valid and binding as against the defendants, whereas he ought to have held the contrary. 2. That the Judge ought to have held that such certificate was not signed by the defendants. 3. That the Judge ought to have held that such certificate was not an acknowledgment in writing signed by the defendants of the original debt within the meaning of section 4 of Act 14 of 1859. 4. That the Judge ought to have held that the suit was barred by the provisions of Act 14 of 1859. 5. That the Judge ought to have dismissed the suit with costs.

At the argument of the appeal, Mr. Ferguson, for the Bank, stated the pleadings and read the memorandum of appeal and the certificate given by Mr. Rimington.

The Chief Justice—It struck me that [illegible] law of the case may be, t[illegible] the case is on the side of Mr. Justice Pinh[illegible]

Mr. Justice Bayley—[illegible] out that.

Mr. Ferguson—We f[illegible] the merits, because Runchordas Canjee's b[illegible] not be found. We now seek to set aside t[illegible] the question of law.

Mr. Justice Bay[illegible] Moore, p. 840.

Mr. Ferguson [illegible] of Mr. S. Read and Runchordas [illegible] ow collision between Runchord[illegible] d Co. to cheat the Bank.

Mr. [illegible] better evidence now than we h[illegible] d even if the decree is con[illegible] still resist payment, as the [illegible] xcept by the sanction of the [illegible]

[illegible] n't see the utility of brand[illegible] olls in our face. He is not [illegible] e ordinary rules of evidence; [illegible] risdiction, its decree will be [illegible] on these grounds of suspicion [illegible] king every technical defence [illegible] fail back on the Limitation [illegible] ledges the claim;—so does [illegible] it is only a document with [illegible] go before the Master of the [illegible] hat is the meaning of certi[illegible] to letter of 17th September [illegible] s not intended to be con[illegible] referred to Mr. Holyland's [illegible] to contest the claim of Run[illegible] the liquidator power to ac[illegible]? (Refers to sec. 95 of 25 and 26 [illegible]

[illegible] ef Justice—Who is to give an acknowledg[ment] [illegible] bt except the liquidator?

[Mr. Fe]rguson—Supposing the liquidator had the power, his attorney had not. Section 95 does not expressly give power to compromise. (Refers to section 107 as to proof of debts and rules 21 and 28.)

The Advocate-General referred to the power of attorney given to Mr. Rimington.

Mr. Ferguson—Does that do away with the proof required by the Act?

The Chief Justice—That Mr. Rimington had power to compromise there cannot be any doubt. Your first point would be the scope of the admission.

Mr. Ferguson—The certificate was intended to obviate the necessity of sending the books home. (Refers to Act 14 of 1859, section 4.)

The Chief Justice—There is a difference between a person and a company. A company can only act by its agent.

Mr. Ferguson—There is the liquidator's letter.

The Chief Justice—I cannot take the liquidator's letter as qualifying the power of attorney.

Mr. Ferguson referred to Crippe v. Davie (12 M. and W., 159.) The letter accompanying the certificate said payment was to be made in London.

The Chief Justice—The words "subject," &c., show it is not an unqualified admission. By acknowledgment the Act means acknowledgment that money was due at the time the acknowledgment was given.

Mr. Ferguson—The liquidator refused to pay in Bombay. (Refers to letter of 1st July 1869 from Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile to Mr. Rimington.)

The Chief Justice—The difficulty you have as to the certificate is in the words "to be paid."

Mr. Ferguson—They mean, until it is proved there is no claim against the admission, the money is not to be paid.

The Chief Justice—Does it not mean "I promise on behalf of the Bank that you shall be paid 15s. in the pound if I don't prove payment or cross claim?" No question is raised as to the original debt. The document throws the *onus* on the Bank of proving payment.

Mr. Ferguson—The Court must look at the covering letter to understand the meaning of the certificate. The certificate was to be sent to London and the claim proved. There was an undertaking that he (plaintiff) would prove it in London.

The Advocate-General referred to letter of 9th July 1870.

The Chief Justice—That gave then a cause of action here.

Mr. Ferguson—The document is accepted simply for the purpose of beng used in England.

The Chief Justice—What would be the limitation applicable to this claim in England?

Mr. Ferguson—None if the party proceeded under the Companies' Act.

The Chief Justice—If we were constrained to dismiss this suit, it would be without prejudice to plaintiff's proceeding in England.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I should require very great deal to induce me to dismiss the suit, as there does not seem the slightest defence to the suit.

Mr. Ferguson—The claim is barred by Act 14 of 1859; and whether it be an implied or an express contract, the claim is barred. If a new contract, it is in time in either case, three years or six years. Under section 4, can Mr. Rimington be said to be "the person liable to pay?" (Refers to 6 Bombay High Court Reports, p. 67.) The only acknowledgment that would take the case out of the statute would be one by the liquidator under the seal of the company. This is a contract which, if the Corporation were alive, need be under seal.

The Chief Justice—The liquidator ought to have the same power as the company. The company would have had power to appoint an agent to carry on its business.

Mr. Ferguson—No doubt an agent would need to be appointed, but not an agent to compromise debts.

The Chief Justice—The Master of the Rolls has found that an agent for that, among other purposes, is necessary.

Mr. Ferguson—Even the liquidator himself cannot compromise without sanction.

The Chief Justice—The Court may dispense with such sanction, and has done so here.

The Advocate-General—The section 96 of the English Act allows this.

Mr. Ferguson—Then Mr. Rimington had powers which the official liquidator had not. If this was a compromise, there was a condition precedent, that it should be produced in London. (Refers to correspondence and 5 Bombay High Court Reports, 83.)

Mr. Macpherson addressed the Court for the respondent in support of Mr. Justice Pinhey's judgment. Mr. Ferguson, in his reply, submitted that his client was entitled to set up a technical defence and should not suffer for the error of the Court below.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment on the appeal, said:—We do not propose to go into the question of Mr. Rimington's power, either of compromising or acknowledging debts to be due, so as to satisfy the Limitation Act. Supposing he had that power, we think there is no such compromise or acknowledgment as to sustain this suit. Mr. Holyland's letter contains the direction given to Mr. Rimington, and which we may look at to aid us in understanding subsequent communications and as part of the *res gestæ*. There is no evidence that this was communicated to the trustees of Runchordas; but it renders it improbable that Mr. Rimington would have given an absolute promise or made an unconditional admission. The certificate was forwarded in a letter of 17th September from Mr. Swift, the accountant. No exception was taken to the terms contained in the letter; and no allusion to the letter appears in the plaint. Taking the two documents together, it is impossible to say the certificate admits any thing to be due on the date of it. The certificate cannot be severed from the letter which accompanies, and shows it was given only that the claim should be sent to London and proved in the usual way. The party has not sent his claim to London, but sues here, saying the law of limitation does not apply and relying on case in 7 Chancery Appeals. If the English Act were applicable, he could not have brought his suit without leave of the Court of Chancery. But the English Act has been held to be inapplicable here (the Bank of Hindustan v Premchund Roychund and others.) We cannot hold the Act applicable in one respect and not in another. Nor does the Indian Act help him. As a suitor here, he is subject to the Limitation Act 14 of 1859. He would have six years under this Court's ruling in Bulakeedas's case. Whether we look to the date of Mr. Angus's letter or to the winding up order, this suit would be barred. The only remaining contention would be under section 4 that there was an acknowledgment. We are satisfied there was not; nor do we think the certificate amounts to a new contract. Read with the letter, if there was any contract, it was to take the certificate to London and prove his claim. Under these circumstances, we think the Limitation Act does apply, and that the suit must fail. We cannot, however, fail to notice that the case has not been fought before us on the real merits. The defendants failed to prove that defence in the Court below, and have not appealed against the Judge's decision on that point. We therefore reverse the decision of the Court below without prejudice to plaintiff's right to prefer and establish his claim in England, and without costs in either Court. Each party must bear his own costs.

INDIAN NEWS.

RETRIBUTION.—On the night of the 6th instant, a burglar who entered into a cottage at Bally and was removing the property of the occupant, was suddenly bitten by a cobra. His death was instantaneous. The next morning his dead body was found lying halfway between the room and the compound.—*Indian Mirror.*

ROBBERY BY EUROPEANS.—Two vagrants named Weatherall and Allen respectively, were on Tuesday arrested at the instance of an European inmate of the Annurkullee Serai, who charged them with the robbery of Rs. 150 in cash and a watch and chain. The complainant had just been paid up and discharged from his last appointment and was staying at the serai. The accused, it appears, commenced their proceedings by ducking their victim in a tank, and while Weatherall held him in the water, Allen having gained possession of the key of complainant's box helped himself to the cash and valuables it contained. The prisoners were brought up for trial yesterday and were remanded by the magistrate until to-day.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

SPIRITUALISM IN CALCUTTA.—At a meeting in the house of a native gentleman, the "spirit gave his name as Edward John Franklin, of Belgium. He had no orders to say whether there is any sort of punishment for sinners in his sphere. God had ordered him not to tell. He had never seen God, but came to know His wish by His glorious Spirit. Another spirit was Miss Anna, of Denmark, who had been to the moon, saw people there, who are superior in stature to us, but have no rivers. When asked how they live in the absence of rivers, she said, "Do not interfere with the great soul's creator." One of the gentlemen took up a piece of paper and wrote, "under the compulsion of the spirit," the following in quite a novel hand:—"Charles Knight of Boston. The mode of communication will be by rapping. Good night."

A SERIOUS BURGLARY was committed on Wednesday night at the house (near the club) inhabited by Mr. G. E. A. Ross and Mr. Syud Mahmood. Some time between 8 P.M. on Wednesday night and 6 A.M. yesterday morning, burglars entered Mr. Mahmood's bedroom and broke open a locked wooden box which contained (*inter alia*) a cash-box. In the latter was the sum of Rs. 1,000 in cash and notes (Rs. 750 in seven one "hundred notes" and one "fifty," and the balance in cash.) This was "lifted" by the robbers and was found in a broken and shattered state on the road yesterday morning, about 150 yards from the house. It had been ripped open by professional tool, and of course the coin was gone, though some papers of no value to any one except the owner were considerately left in the box. There is reason to believe that the whole transaction was deliberately planned and daringly executed. Mr. Mahmood went out to dinner at eight, and Mr. Ross to bed at nine. The presumption is that the robbery was committed between 9 and 11 when Mr. Mahmood returned, but of this we cannot be certain.—*Pioneer.*

PEDESTRIANISM AT SECUNDERABAD.—Two foot races came off here on Thursday, the 2nd instant, the first between two privates of H. M.'s 107th Regiment named Chambers and Coomack, distance 100 yards for Rs. 40. The former was the victor by a good 5 yards. The second race was between Serjeant Francis and Private Duffey, both of H. M.'s 107th Regiment, distance a quarter of a mile, for Rs. 100. This was a very exciting race, and drew a large concourse of spectators from the various corps stationed here. Both men had been preparing for the contest for a considerable time, and there was a large amount of betting on the result, opening at two to one on the Serjeant, which was eagerly accepted. Eventually three to one was given and readily snapped by the sharpers. After appearing on the ground, they were upon the scratch, and were dispatched by report of pistol to a good start. This was a well-contested race throughout, the Serjeant, being over-confident, lost the race, the winner landing on the tape first by about a foot. He was at once offered a return match, the same distance for double the amount, but preferred remaining safe while so.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.—There was considerable excitement on the beach opposite Messrs. Rozario's shop yesterday evening at the sudden appearance of a portion of the hull of a ship, which was drifted on to the sand. This morning another portion of what was probably the same ship was found nearly opposite to the Mail Office. There can be little doubt that these pieces of wreck are a portion of the Hotspur which was wrecked in the cyclone of 1872, and that the strong current now running from south to north has removed them from the spot where the Hotspur sunk. The John Scott was also wrecked near this spot, but so close on the shore that she was broken up by some enterprising native merchants, who bought the hull. The Hotspur sunk in deep water and was so firmly embedded in the sea-bottom that she was apparently but little affected by Mr. Lundy's attempts to blow her up. Time and the current have now done what gunpowder failed to do. We would suggest to Captain Taylor, the Master Attendant, that an effort should be made to get in the hulls of the Armenian, Sir R. Seppings, and other ships. The hull of the Armenian especially seems to have been a good deal undermined by the current.—*Madras Mail.*

THE GODAVERY CANALS.—Messrs. Abel, Wills and Co., of Coconada, writes as follows in their last circular:—"The canals have been a source of great disappointment to many shippers here. A long time since it was advertised by the Department of Public Works that our canals were to open on the 15th June, and shippers made their arrangements accordingly. After that they were reported to open on the 25th June, and after that again on the 1st instant, and up to this moment it is doubtful whether they have been opened at all. Very large quantities of produce, particularly cotton, are stored since some time at Bezwarah and its neighbourhood, awaiting the opening of the canals. Ships are waiting for cargo here, and there is little doubt now that even with the immediate opening of the canals, and with all possible despatch in bringing down the produce, some of the vessels here will have to go on demurrage. Of course nobody is held responsible but the unfortunate shippers here who are the only losers by placing faith in the arrangements of the D. P. W. Our canals for a long time past have worked so badly that we should have been much better without them as far as traffic is concerned. As a rule they are closed, but if open, which is about four months out of the year, there are constant complaints of 'no water' or other obstructions."

TAKING STOCK—THE EUROPEANS IN INDIA, PURE AND MIXED.

(*Friend of India*.)

IT was not till the Charter of 1813 that the East India Company was forced by Parliament to allow European British subjects, not in the services, to settle in India without a license. Except for missionaries the permission mattered little, for no settler was allowed to purchase or hold land in his own name. That relic of exclusiveness and opposition to progress was removed by the Charter of 1833, from which time we date the marvellous growth of enlightenment and commerce due to three classes, formerly sneered at and obstructed as "interlopers"—missionaries, merchants and planters. But even after the decennial census of the British Empire, taken in 1851, the Court of Directors officially returned the number of independent Europeans outside of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay cities at only 317. The absurdity of this attracted the attention of the Colonization Committee of the House of Commons in 1858, when the question of the strength of Europeans and Christians in India assumed for the first time its due political importance. At the end of that year we ventured to predict that another decade would see "something like twenty thousand adult male settlers in Bengal alone." The subsequent figures will show how near we were to the mark.

The political aspects of the Mutiny, the increase of the official services and the influx of merchants, settlers and railway employés, led the Registrar General of England to include the white residents in India in the next census of 1861. How imperfectly it was taken some of our readers may remember. It shewed the European British population to be only 125,945 of whom 84,063 were soldiers and 41,862 composed the civil element, official and non-official. In June 1871 the Registrar General's census showed that this number of 41,862 had risen to 64,061 in ten years while the Army had fallen to 60,873 including 2,269 officers. The total was thus 124,934, or *less* than ten years previously, owing to the gradual reduction of the Army which avenged the Mutiny. From the 64,061 civilians we must deduct 6,959 wives and 11,657 children of the soldiers, leaving in round numbers only [illegible] to constitute the community of British-born men, women and children. How far this is below the truth, owing to the careless and inaccurate manner in which the census of June 1871 also was taken, will be apparent from the returns of the Indian Census seven months later. These results are affected by circumstances which prevent perfect accuracy so far as uniformity is concerned. The Calcutta Justices failed to do their duty, and in some of the Provincial returns it is not always clear whether the troops are included or not. But it is possible to arrive at fairly accurate conclusions which shall not go beyond the truth at least. So far as we can judge the troops are included in the local returns to the extent of one-fourth [illegible] army. Adding three-fourths of its numbers [illegible] the following results according to the provincial [illegible] census returns, for both pure and mixed Europeans:—

CHRISTIANS.	Europeans and Americans.	Eurasians and Indo-Portuguese.
Bengal and Assam	19,822	23,853
Madras	14,505	26,374
North-Western Province	12,433	2,701
Bombay	11,652	6,164
Punjab	17,411	2,044
Oudh	5,446	985
Central Provinces	4,376	1,426
Burmah	1,491	5,454
Coorg	181	229
Mysor	4,651	2,921
Berar	920	......
Add three-forths the Army	45,660	......
Total	158,648	112,150

To divide this total of 128,618 Europeans into official and independent, and to classify the latter according to their pursuits, would be very interesting. We submit the following as an approximation to the truth and as a preparation for the next decennial census of 1881:—

Official.

Covenanted Civilians		900
Uncovenanted do. (about)		593
Military Officers, British	1,785	
Indian	1,874	3,659
Medical Services		800
Potestant Chaplains and Additional Clergy		220
Public Works Establishment		1,172
		7,251

Independent.

Protestant Missionaries	517
Roman Catholic do. 680 of whom Europeans, say	400
Planters—Tea, Assam and Darjeeling	1,057
" do. elsewhere	
" Indigo and Silk	
" Coffee, Coorg	54
" do. elsewhere	
Railway Staff	3,750
Other Mechanics	
Merchants	
Professional Men	

The blanks in the latter table show the importance of a special European and Eurasian census to be carefully taken in great detail by each Provincial authority. From the district and municipal returns—always excepting Calcutta—and from the local Directories the results might be arrived at, but they would not be accurate enough to be worth the trouble. The conclusion is, that of 130,000 European British-born and American subjects in India at the present time, about 70,000 are civil residents and of these only 7,500 male adults or—multiplying by three—22,500 altogether are officials, leaving 47,500 to represent the once-hated "interlopers," who have given India nearly all the moral and material development on which England congratulates itself. The following figures give details of great value regarding the number of European and East Indian residents in each district of Bengal and Assam:—

DISTRICTS.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.
Burdwan—		
Burdwan	526	207
Bankoora	28	5
Beerbhoom	86	5
Midnapore	122	95
Hooghly with Howrah	798	601
Presidency—		
24-Pergunnahs	3,842	1,326
Calcutta	7,255	12,315
Nuddea	152	61
Jessore	112	29
Rajshahye—		
Moorshedabad	19	117
Dinagepore	2.	...
Maldah	21	11
Rajshahye	164	...
Rungpore	28	13
Bograh	16	4
Pubna	29	3
Cooch Behar—		
Darjeeling	419	1
Julpigoore	26	6
Dacca—		
Dacca	209	5,752
Furreedpore	63	21
Backergunge	27	127
Mymensing	31	67
Chittagong—		
Chittagong	143	839
Noakhally	36	191
Tipperah	35	16
Chittagong Hill Tracts	30	...
Patna—		
Patna	1,620	600
Gya	102	19
Shahabad	257	146
Tirhoot	181	36
Sarun	95	29
Champarun	85	8
Bhaugulpore—		
Monghyr	[illegible]	488
Bhaugulpore	139	33
Purneah	181	120
Sonthal Pergunnahs	120	92
Orissa—		
Cuttack	194	212
Pooree	[illegible]	16
Balasore	[illegible]	50
Tributary Estates	[illegible]	1
Chota Nagpore—		
Hazareebaugh	[illegible]	52
Lohardugga	91	3
Singbhoom	20	2
Maunbhoom	39	14
Assam—		
Goalpara	27	16
Kamroop	53	31
Durrung	55	6
Nowgong	12	2
Seebsaugor	75	7
Luckimpore	137	9
Sylhet	43	8
Cachar	26	22
Total Assam	19,822	23,853

Beyond Calcutta and the neighbourhood, the strength of the European residents lies in the planting districts north of the Ganges from Assam to Chumparun, that of the East Indians in Dacca and Chittagong.

Space fails us for an analysis of the East Indian and mixed classes, whose vital statistics are of new importance since the pledge given by the Government of India to carry on the good work begun for them by Lord Canning and Bishop Cotton. The remarks of Mr. Beverley on the Feringhees of Chittagong, of the late Mr. Gover on the mixed community of Madras city, and of the Bombay administration report on the large class of Indo-Portuguese there, deserve serious attention at the present time. No community of the same size in India have done so much for their own poor and ignorant as the East Indians. And there are none towards whom Government has so lamentably failed in its duty. May it be Lord Northbrook's task to remove the reproach!

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 12th July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 78.

MANGALORE, 12th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south, and south-west, maximum 78, minimum 73, wet bulb 77, barometer 29·78, rainfall 80 cents.

VINGORLA, 12th July, 5-16 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west mild, thermometer 80, rainfall 1 inch 57 cents.

STATE OF THE [illegible] IN THE N. [illegible]

Bustee, 4th July.—Co[illegible] crops, which require suns[illegible] six tenths. Numbers ir [illegible]

Goruckpore, 4th July. [illegible] nine tenths. Rain less [illegible] though no regular break. [illegible] three workhouses and in [illegible] these are the ordinary be[illegible]

Ghazeepore, 8th July.—[illegible] continue to be good for [illegible] serah, 1,800 labourers.

Mirzapore, 6th July.—[illegible] Accounts generally favour[illegible] and a break desired.

Benares, 8th July.—[illegible] tenths. Crops suffer from [illegible]

Azimgurh, 3rd July.—[illegible] tenths. Break wanted. [illegible]

Jounpore, 5th July—[illegible] much rain. Half the [illegible] already fallen.

Allahabad, 8th July.—[illegible]

Banda, 3rd July.—Rainfall heavy, [illegible] Sowings every where su[illegible] Four poorhouses with 26[illegible]

Kirwee, 4th July.—One [illegible] inches. Weather seasona[illegible] crops [illegible]

Humeerpore, 4th July.—[illegible] tenths. Rain too continuous; sunshine much needed; numbers on relief works 1,872. Works will be closed shortly.

Jaloun, 4th July.—Rainfall at Orai four inches, and generally heavy throughout district, except at Madhogurh.

Jhansie, 8th July.—Rain thirty-eight tenths. Prospects good. Relief works will be discontinued.

Cawnpore, 8th July.—Heavy daily rain; fall four inches. Break wanted for the crops.

Futtehgurh, 8th July.—Rain thirty-two to sixty-five tenths. Excessive rain retards field work. Fine weather required.

Agra, 8th July.—Rainfall fifty-eight tenths. Prospects good.

Muttra, 6th July.—Constant rain. Clear weather wanted.

Allygurh, 8th July.—Rainfall fifty-five tenths. Low lands flooded, but crops generally flourishing.

Meerut, 8th July—Rainfall fifty-six tenths. Prospects excellent.

Saharunpore, 8th July.—Rainfall thirty-six tenths. Season and crops could not be better.

Bijnour, 6th July.—Rainfall twenty-seven to seventy-three tenths; sufficient for the rice. Other crops doing well.

Moradabad, 8th July.—Rainfall eighty to one hundred and forty tenths. Rice well sown, but rain too much for other crops.

Bareilly, 8th July.—Rainfall seventy-seven tenths. Crops good.

THE SPEED OF THE P. [illegible] O. STEAMERS.

([illegible])

[illegible] by the Peninsular and [illegible] absolute necessity [illegible] England and India, [illegible] relative to the time taken by the steamers running between Liverpool and New York. The steamers of the White Star Line run from Queenstown to New York in 10 days 1 hour and [illegible] minutes, and from New York to Queenstown in 9 days [illegible] hours and [illegible] minutes.

The fastest passage on record [illegible] by the steam-ship Adriatic of [illegible] Star Line, on May 16, 1872. S[illegible] minutes. [illegible] New York in 7 days [illegible] from Queenstown to N[illegible]

The av[illegible] three months of 1872, ending March [illegible] as follow:—

Outwards.

	Days.	Hrs.	Mins.
Cunard	12	0	14
Inman	12	8	12
Guion	14	7	32
National	15	7	11
White Star	10	10	2

Homewards.

	Days.	Hrs.	Mins.
Cunard	9	3	8
Inman	9	22	17
Guion	10	8	53
National	11	11	31
White Star	9	2	59

A voluminous report has just been issued by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, relative to the [illegible] certain vessels built by them. That firm built [illegible] City of Dublin Steamship Company's mail [illegible] service between Kingston and Holyhead, the [illegible] Munster, and Connaught, three duplicate [illegible] 2,039 tons. The Connaught attained a speed [illegible] than 18 knots. In the winter time the steamers [illegible] do the distance, 56 knots, in 3 hours and 55 minutes to 4 hours at the most. They also built several [illegible] of over 3,000 tons for the Pacific Steamer Navigation Company for their line between Liverpool and Valparaiso and Callao. These steamers accomplished the distance, 10,906 knots, in 52 days and 2[illegible] hours, the actual steaming time being 33 days and [illegible] hours. The mean speed per hour was 13·54.

They also built several vessels for the National Steamship Company, which accomplished the following distances in the time indicated:—

	Knots.	Time.	Speed per hour.
Liverpool to Rio Janeiro	4,539	12 days 18 hours.	[illegible]
Liverpool to Monte Video	1,039	3 " 6 "	[illegible]
Liverpool to Sandy Point	1,354	4 " 6 "	[illegible]

It is thus quite possible to obtain vessels of any [illegible] which can attain a speed of 13 or 14 knots an hour, and there appears to be no reason why the Peninsular and Oriental Company should not be compelled to run at that rate. As an illustration of the speed [illegible] by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, we give the log kept by a passenger [illegible] last voyage:—

	Miles.	Time.	Speed per hour.
Southampton to Gibraltar	1,151	7 days.	[illegible]
Gibraltar to Malta	981	4 days 4 hrs.	[illegible]
Malta to Alexandria	819	5 days.	[illegible]

Thus, taking 16 days and 4 hours to steam 2,951 miles. This distance would have been accomplished by either the Pacific Steam Navigation Company or the National Steamship Company in 9 days and [illegible] hours. It is thus self-evident that the Peninsular and Oriental Company, having a contract which enables them to travel at a rate which no Government but that of India would be satisfied with, will never accelerate their speed, so that it may bear comparison with other lines, until the postal authorities enforce it; and, if this is not done, it will not be long before some American speculators will not build steamers to run on the Indian line, which will shame the Government into doing that which is an imperative necessity to the mercantile community at the ports of Bombay and Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—A policy is being introduced in India, the results of which are fraught with danger. Nevertheless it has found favour with successive Governments, probably from its peculiar adaptation to the altered condition of affairs, since the Government of this country passed from the company to the Crown. The ministry, in whose hands the destiny of India is placed, is accountable only to Parliament, and Parliament knows no other [illegible] than that of public opinion at home. The policy in question has, therefore, for its object, to repress and conceal, rather than to remove or correct, the faults which exist in the administration in this country, by putting on a smooth surface to the general appearance of things, to hide from Parliament and the public the blots which disfigure our rule, and the sores which are allowed to eat into the social body of our Eastern Empire.

The administration of justice, in particular, reflects the greatest discredit, if not actual ignominy, on our rule. Our law courts, with the exception of the [illegible] High Courts which are presided by judges independent of the Government, are believed to be habitually corrupted through the incapacity, carelessness, or subserviency, and, in some cases, the venality of the judges, and frequently, through corruption among subordinate officers, into instruments of spoliation and revenge, not only by private individuals, but by the Government itself. The latter charge is sufficiently borne out by Thakurain Sukraj Kuar's case in Oudh, by the recent Koth succession case in the Bombay Presidency, and by numerous others of a similar stamp. The misconduct or inefficiency of the judges would, in most instances, never have been known to the public at large, but for the right of appeal to the High Courts, whose judgments are frequently reported in the newspapers. These judgments have laid bare some hideous features which disfigure the administration of justice as carried on in subordinate courts, and the supporters of the policy above mentioned seem to have come to the conclusion that if the right of appeal to the High Courts could be restricted and [illegible] be placed under official control, the exposure from which the Government now suffers might in a great measure be avoided. Two bills for carrying out these purposes into effect, have accordingly been introduced in the Legislative Council of India; notwithstanding the able speeches and the forcible reasons with which they have been brought [illegible] it is impossible not to see that improvement in the administration of justice is by no means their object. Had the Government been anywise concerned with the purification of its law courts, some steps would surely have been made to remedy the deficiency before the right of appeal was restricted or taken away; and punishment or reproof would have been administered where injustice was found to have been perpetrated through neglect, ignorance, or partiality. But, with the exception of the mild remonstrance recently addressed in the Hazareebagh case, nothing of the kind has been done. That the two bills in question will, in due course, become law, notwithstanding the well-grounded objections to them taken by the public, no doubt whatever can be entertained, since the country is governed essentially on the *sic volo sic jubeo* principle. Official members are prohibited from proposing any amendments to or in any way opposing bills introduced by the Government, while non-official members are admitted in the Council merely upon sufferance, and can never exercise any influence over its decision. In short, the Council is known to be nothing but an expensive sham, got up evidently for the sole purpose of creating the impression that the laws passed in it are the result of free and enlightened deliberation.

Apart from the disgraceful condition of a number of the law courts, as exhibited in judgments of the High Courts, other serious blots in the administration of the country have recently come to light. Revenue officers have oppressed the people by imposing unduly heavy burdens on their land. No sooner, however, had this fact become publicly known, from an oppressed cultivator appealing for relief to a Civil Court, than a Bill, in accordance with the same policy, was introduced in the Council, not for preventing the recurrence of similar injustice to cultivators, but simply for removing revenue matters from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts subject to the High Courts, whereby similar injustice might hereafter be perpetrated without the same risk of publicity or the same chance of redress.

The ultimate result of such a policy can be no matter for doubt. The infection, thrown back into the body, must increase in virulence until an irruption is no longer to be repressed.

July 4, 1874.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] ON [...] N. W. [...]NTER.

(Friend of India.)

[...] John Strachey governed India through [...] the Governor-General in Council has kept [...] writer whom he selected, to represent the [...]ws and often contradictory policies of suc[...]ministrations or individual members of [...]d to state as many of the facts at least as [...] support the measures or advance the self-[...] the moment. The advantages and disad[vantages] [...] such a plan of literary pleading, to which Lo[rd] [...]brook fell heir, form a fair subject of dis[...] far as the interests of truth are concerned. [...] envy the writer who accepts such work, but [...] concern whether, for him, principles have [...]. So long as Government does not con[...] of the advocacy, the public are undoubted[ly] [...] from an authoritative statement of the [...]. The Government of India's present writer [...] *Mall Gazette* would do well to follow that [...]ous of publicists, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, who always signed his literary initials and generally wrote most valuable letters. Writing now from Simla, now from Bombay, now from the depths of the Feudatory States, as he was told, the correspondent persistently denied the existence and even possibility of famine, until the public had roused Government so to grapple with the calamity that the people have been saved at a cost rendered necessary only by official delay. All who held a different view were misrepresented, while the writer's peculiar interest in one of the Calcutta papers showed itself by equally unworthy allusions. In his last letter, dated the 14th May, he has gone so far as to allow [...] of famine, though terming it "panic," [...] returns to his former attempts at pro[...] [illegible] [...] with the full belief that a famine exists, [...] famine will develop into much larger pro[portions] [...] hitherto attained. The latest [...] show that the total number of [...] charitable relief from the State was [...]000. This [illegible] [...] one-half what was provided for in October [or] November of last year, before the first faint rustling of public opinion had been attracted to the subject. Moreover, the provision for two-thirds of a million was then estimated for a period extending over six continuous months. Of those six months two and a half ha[ve] [...]ssed, with an average total of no[...]000 re[...]iving relief. Such [...] were simply scattered to th[e] [...] winds by the [...] that panic. The provision which resulted from [...] was for 3,500,000 of people during seven contin[uous] months. In spite of every officer in the Administration being now pledged to a famine, and tempted by very ignoble prompting of self-interest to compel the results to correspond with the provision that has been made, those results have entirely failed to be in any sense commensurate with the estimates. You will have before you when you read this letter the telegraphed numbers receiving relief a month later than the date on which I write it. I am willing to be judged by those results. The question is not one of 1,500,000 or even 300,000 receiving relief, but of 660,000, which was the number estimated as requiring to be provided for in October or November of last year.

Now the estimate of 3½ millions likely to require food at the worst, here declared to be the result of panic, was the sober calculation of Sir Richard Temple, the Governor-General's own special selection who, moreover, had been so sceptical regarding the truth before he saw it with his own eyes, as to cut down Sir George Campbell's early estimates, which facts soon forced him to exceed. Well what were the figures a month after this was written, or on the 14th June? Sir R. Temple replies that the minimum of 3,500,000 had been exceded, that the maximum was probably 3,889,526, receiving relief in one of the four forms. In the most pitiful of all forms, that of "charitable" relief, about half a million are now on the hands of Government. The trick of talking of averages is apparent, for the time to strike an average will not come till the misery and expendiure are at an end. We should have thought that the exposure of the *System of Famine Warnings* even by the press of England, would have resulted in modesty if not silence thereafter. We notice the continued ignorance and bad spirit of this writer at all, however, [...] out to the Government of India the scandal of allowing its literary representative to write such a sentence as that in italics, regarding his brother Civilians, just after both Lord Northbrook and the Marquis of Salisbury had apologised in Parliament for their unjust reflections on the men who are sacrificing themselves to save a population larger than that of Scotland.

The same excuse of distance from the scene of suffering such as, in February and March, wrung the hearts of the coldest official spectators, cannot be made for the second of the Government of India's official writers, *Auditor Tantum*, another representative of the Agricultural Department. The literary morality which leads one who is in the highest sense an "Actor" to represent himself as a modest and unprejudiced "Auditor" only, may pass, for the deception imposes on none of those at least who have saved the people, and the gross misrepresentations of their action and motives matter nothing so long as the people are saved. We should have continued to leave the *Auditor Tantum* of March last to his own reflections and to the influence of facts, but he has yesterday appeared in a new and practically penitent character. In an admirable letter filled with official figures, he starts back in alarm from the spectres of flippant inhumanity and dangerous delusion which he helped to raise. It is not convenient or desirable that the public should be taught any longer by the Government of India's official writers, that there is not, that there has never been a famine, for the bill has to be paid. So, as the correspondent for England at last declares his "full belief that a famine exists," the correspondent for the be wildered public of Calcutta writes down his own former uncharitableness and culpable optimism in this sentence—"Depreciation, so easy when things go right and so irresponsible when things go wrong, is as sensational as exaggeration and certainly more popular."

These writers sought to let the people die, and, according to a well known principle of human nature, they abuse all the more heartily those who have proved to be right in their forecast and who determined that it should never again be possible for any Government in India to repeat the horrors of the frequent famines of the past century. We leave with the literary representatives of a Department whose only *raison d'etre* is the prevention of famine, a line of Horace which is doubtless familiar to "Auditor Tantum" at least:—

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti.

THE BANGALORE RACE PROSPECTS.

According to promise, I must now report upon the Arab horses training here. The time is getting short for those engaged in the principal races, the Maharajah and Mysore Cups and Arab Plate and their [respective] trainers appear to be losing no time or opportunity of getting them thoroughly prepared, but the recent absence of rain has made the outer course somewhat hard, which will, to a considerable extent, interfere with those with weak or doubtful legs, and those in particular that are subject to sudden attacks of rheumatism, which are likely to be aggravated by the prevailing cold westerly winds. But as racing here does not commence until the afternoon, the weather will, in all probability, be in the latter's favour. Nothing can show more clearly that Merrylegs is in the best of health and bloom than the fact that he rears and kicks quite freely after each morning's work, and gallops quite in his old form, so much so that I am bound to select him as the champion of the Arab Platers here; and indeed I think it will be difficult to find a maiden capable of making him gallop, as Desert Born did at Poona last season. The Marquis, who was my favourite for a long time throughout last year, is reported to have made a marked improvement; he should be dangerous, whatever Arab class he runs with. His running at the last Bombay races was no criterion, as he was far from fit. The well-bred Amnesty, although but a galloway, must from the form displayed at Bombay, not be underrated, should his sporting owner select him to do the battle against the Marquis and Chieftain. The latter is a very sound useful horse when well, which he certainly was not in Bombay, and I do not now think he is up to the mark, as he was when he defeated Delawar at Calcutta. The latter is also one of the most uncertain horses in training; he goes bounding up the severe hill daily, and shows no sign of the temper he exhibited when asked last season. Mint Master, a neat little grey Arab, goes well, and is in fine condition, but I cannot think him capable of beating any of those I have mentioned, unless in a handicap, and then at favourable weights. Akbar, a long lathy horse, with good action, has been training here for some few past seasons, and does not now appear to be so disliked, as he broke the spell at last, by winning the Maiden Arab Race at Wellington. The persistent run of ill-luck which has characterised Mr. Ali Asker will, I hear, be broken by the success of his Grey Arab, Bonaparte, but I am of opinion that there is not much danger to fear from that stable. I fully anticipate that H. H. Aga Khan will be more formidable with his little blood Arab, Lachim, who has now thoroughly recovered from that pounding action he had last year, and as I have every reason to believe that he has been satisfactorily tried, I am prepared to see him start the favourite, and almost, if not quite, win "The Maharajah's Cup." The great crack, Fra Diavolo, I never liked (although a well-known sportsman on your side offered as much as six thousand rupees for him), and he goes very short and stiffy, apparently suffering from sore shins. Thormanby, a chestnut, is stout, and well built, with immense bone and great muscular development; that he is by far the best-looking Arab in training here cannot be doubted, and I hear he has been highly tried, and lately purchased for some gentleman on the Bengal side. Even if he should not race, he would be invaluable for the stud. Nizam, trained in the same stable, is a short, neat compact horse, full of muscle, and shows a great deal of quality; but, as I have never seen him do any fast work, I anticipate something has been wrong. He should gallop, as he is undeniably well bred, and will have my vote on some future occasion. Gold Dust, a bright bay, has appeared in public once only last season, at Mhow, and cut up very badly, although a very high opinion is held of him by a well-known good judge. I am of opinion he will never turn out first-class. The Clown I like much better, although very lazy in his exercise. I am prepared to see him run forward for some of the Maiden Arab races, and indeed he will be a dangerous opponent for Lachim. Challenger, a thick-set bay with good back and loins, will also be bad to beat, should he be selected to do duty for Abdool Raymon's Stable. Guicowar and Dundee are two chestnuts in that stable, but too backward to run here. Shibly, a well-bred grey Arab, looks like staying any distance; but as he has recently suffered from a severe attack of rheumatism, we may not see him to the fore. The Emperor, a big fine grey Arab, is not forward enough in condition to start for anything. Sunshine, a large-sized chestnut Arab, only four years old, has dickey legs, as he does all his work in bandages. He will, I am informed, be a certain runner for some of the races, should he stand a preparation, which I very much doubt. Chartreuse shows a lot of quality, and is a nice mover, but lacks stamina just now, and requires time. Hefaz is one of the finest horses on the course, and has evidently a good turn of speed. The stable appear sanguine of one of the Maiden Races falling to him, but I think the deficiency in his [...] will prevent him from performing successfully over this hilly course, unless with a light weight up in a handicap. Red Tape, with his suspicious forelegs, does good work daily. It is certainly surprising how [illegible] peculiar gait when going. I think I have mentioned most of the Arabs that will start here at the coming race meeting, commencing on the 15th, and I do not anticipate large fields. The following will be my selections as probable winners [illegible]:—

[illegible] Stakes, 1 mile, [illegible].

[illegible] Cup, 1½ miles, Abdool Raymon's Stable.

Maiden Galloway Purse, 1¼ mile, Abdool Raymon's Stable.

Bangalore Cup, 1¼ mile, the Secret.

Criterion, 1¼ mile, Saladin.

Mysore Cup, 1½ and a distance, Abdool Raymon's Stable.

Arab Plate, 1½ miles, Merrylegs.

Stewards' Cup Round the Course, Secret.

Grand Stand St[akes], 2 miles, Secret.

[...] Purse, Round the Course and a distance, [...]top.

[G]alloway Purse, Round the Course and a distance, the Stoic.

Mysore Cammission Cup, 1½ miles, Mr. Pilgrim's Stable.

The Marquis will be sure to win a handicap or two ere the close of the meeting—"Stumps" in the *Bangalore Herald*.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

PRODUCTIVE ATHLETICS.

Before the Oxford controversy goes entirely out of sight we should like to say a word or two about a side of that controversy which has not received much attention. We so far agree with Mr. Ruskin that we think every undergraduate should know how to use a spade, but we emphatically dissent from the reasons just now adduced in favour of the spade. It is said, first, that digging is the best possible athletic exercise; and, secondly, that digging is superior to ordinary sports as being productive and useful to the community at large. The *Spectator* contends that digging will do more good to back, chest, and wrists, than exercises expressly adapted to the harmonious development of the bodily powers. This is sheer nonsense and ignorance. The undergraduate's frame, strengthened and made supple by athletic sports, is in far better condition for the greatest variety of purposes than the labourer's frame, which is strengthened only—and not always that—by continuous toil. The undergraduate cannot dig a drain or wheel a heavy barrow as well as the labourer; but he can perform a hundred other feats of skill, strength, agility, and endurance far better. On the cricket field, on the ice, in the athletic sports of running, walking, leaping, and hurling, in any field sports whatever, the squire's sons from Eton and the rector's sons from Cheltenham or Rossall beat Hodge out of sight; and they beat him no[t] [...] on account of superior practice, but by downright adaptability of body. A simple experiment will show the reason. Let any man, after a period of physical idleness, row or play cricket for an afternoon; and, after a second period of idleness, dig some sticky clay for another afternoon. In both cases he will be exceedingly stiff from the unaccustomed exertion; but, in the first instance, he will find all his muscles stiffened in the right direction, his chest expanded, and his aches, however severe, pretty evenly distributed; in the second instance, he will be conscious of nothing but a "crick in his back," which makes it agony to stand upright. The very walk (or, rather, ungainly slouch) of the labourer proves how much he has lost the command over his limbs. Both being equally drunk, the gentleman will walk quite straight while the navigator finds a turnpike road too narrow for him. Every rustic recruit, even when military dissipation has discounted his powers, is twice the man he was after a few months under the drill-sergeant. Taking the men all round, we would back the professional cricketer at forty years of age—if he has not been too fond of the refreshment tent—against any labourer of the same age. And, when we come to consider what is the best physical training for the two or three hours of afternoon which the undergraduate can devote to exercise, there should be no question at all. Play, short, sharp, and severe, doing its duty all at once to lungs, muscles, and brains, is infinitely preferable to work, which, *ex necessitate rei*, must be cramping and one-sided. The "sweat of the brow," even without giving that phrase the wide interpretation of Rogue Riderhood, does not imply, as a matter of course, good bodily training.

Then, our second point is, that neither in physical nor in mental discipline can we look for any advantage ulterior to the discipline itself, whether that advantage be moral and subjective, or material and objective. It seems to be a mysterious law of nature that any kind of discipline becomes useless when it aims at outside marks. The youth who only reads what "pays" is practically uneducated; his mind is warped out of healthy shape. The youth who tries to combine play with an attitude of moral grandeur for himself and beneficent results for his neighbours will be in danger of losing the wholesomeness of his play, and of gaining priggishness instead of moral grandeur.

Having thus cleared the ground, we are now able to say that as a part of education, neither distinctly physical nor distinctly mental, the use of tools and mechanical appliances is in these days far too much neglected. Every man, to be completely educated, should have a competent amateur familiarity with the ordinary implements of the handicraftsman. There is a c[...]ous loss of power when one is dependent on the help of a supercilious workman in every emergency. An undergraduate, who intends at any future time to do a bit of rough travelling; who looks forward to the life of a country gentleman, a country doctor, or a country clergyman; who thinks of emigrating; who even bounds his aspirations with the hope of a suburban garden and a punt—ought to have his fingers as much at his command as his biceps. The only mistake is to suppose that mechanical toil [...] needed. Every gentleman—no matter how high his station—ought to have a smattering of the following kinds of knowledge, he ought to be able to do everything in a stable and saddle-room with his own hands, even to cleaning bits, polishing harness, and bedding down a horse for the night. He need not devote himself to gardening till he is middle-aged—he will not care for it properly [...] but he should learn, while still young, the use of garden tools, the spade, the pickaxe, the hoe, the rake, the pruning knife, and—if he can ever master the abstruse difficulty of whetting—the scythe. He most insuperable [...] a cow with a musket when the woodman's tools, the axe and the bill-hook, are put into his hands. He should learn carpentering with some detail, so as to be competent to make a rough garden seat or to mend his wife's work-box, [...]ly inclined to go their right way the plane should be [...] has leisure and opportunity, under their guidance [...] of that most delightful branch of amateur mechanics [...] the use of the turning-lathe, whereby he will gain many an hour's amusement for rainy days in winter, and, perhaps, if he can carve the knight's heads, may bring out a set of boxwood chessmen which will be a pride and joy for ever. He ought to know how to mix common oil-paint, and to colour unambitiously a door or a cupboard. Fancy-painting is now-a-days so abominably bad in motive and taste, that he had best leave that to the professionals who imitate marble and malachite on the door-jambs of a beer-house. He ought to learn enough of cookery to be able to make "damper," boil a potato, cook a trout or a beefsteak, watch over a stew, kill a fowl, pluck it, and roast it spread eagle-fashion over a camp fire. Blacksmith's work will be generally beyond the amateur, though he should be competent to turn iron and brass in his lathe, and he should be just acquainted with the soldering-iron, so as to stop a leak in his live-bait kettle on occasion. He should be able to mix mortar and handle a trowel with skill adequate to the construction of a few feet of wall. He should know how to make nets; all knots, whether he wants to attach a "dropper" to his casting-line, or to belay the main-brace, should be "print" to him; and, if he can get an old yachtsman to teach him the use of the marling-spike and of the "palm" and canvas-needle, he will find the advantage of it. Of course he must be thoroughly up to cleaning guns, muzzling ferrets, and generally doing gamekeeper's work. If a young man can—as he ought—compass all this without neglecting his studies or his cricket, rowing, and athletics, then shall he be "*totus teres et*"—if he has decent success with his amateur cooking—"*rotundus*." He will be delightfully self-helpful all his days, and be free—a great thing in these times—from the tyranny of work people. And when he is old, and feareth what the Shaws shall do unto him, he will have fifty recreations ready at hand, and will recognise a friend in anything with a handle to it. We only differ from Mr. Ruskin in demanding more than he does. Mechanical arts cannot be made gymnastic exercises, as the *Spectator* seems to suppose; but there is no reason except want of time (and are there not Christmas vacations) why the *two* should not be tried. If time is absolutely wanting, then, we say, stick to the thwarts of your racing-boats, and let moral grandeur "slide," so long as you "slide" yourself to the satisfaction of your aquatic mentor.—*Bell's Life*, June 13.

OUR SPORTS.

(Saturday Review.)

It is curious to observe the sort of vapid puerility into which the *Times* usually falls when it turns from the beaten track of politics to discuss any of the social questions of the day. There is a silliness about its articles on such subjects which one is almost driven to think must be intentional and deliberate. They seem to be written on the assumption that only very silly people care for articles of this kind, and that, therefore, the sillier they are the more suitable they will be for the class for whose entertainment they are provided. A highly characteristic specimen of these compositions appeared the other day on the subject of racing. The writer had been struck by the difference between the Derby and the Oaks as regards the demeanour of the spectators, and found that the latter satisfied his ideal of racing without rowdiness. If all races, he thought, could only be conducted as quietly as the Oaks, the Turf would soon become decent and respectable. The writer then went on to treat the question analytically, and to inquire whether there was anything peculiar in the circumstances of the Oaks to account for its superior decorum. He discovered "peace and pleasure" at the Oaks, and also a great many ladies. A larger proportion of ladies go to this race than to any other, and it is observed that there is also less disorder and brutality on the course than is usual at races. Consequently the presence of the ladies, it is suggested, must have something to do with the respectability of the meeting, and the writer proceeds to draw from this what he calls a "lesson, if not a moral." This lesson or moral is "not exactly that more ladies ought to attend meetings of this kind in order that racing should be more reputably conducted, but rather that racing should be more reputably conducted that ladies might be tempted to help forward its reform." And his conclusion is that "the difference between the Oaks and the Derby Day induces us to believe that, should the reform of our racing be taken earnestly in hand, it may possibly be forwarded by the agency of woman." A more extraordinary confusion of mind as to cause and effect it is impossible to imagine. Racing is to be refined by women going to races, but then women are not to go to races till racing is refined. In other words, the remedy is to be applied only when the patient is certified to be cured. It is expected that "with ladies at races we should seldom see animals cruelly overridden," and that "the roughs would be less likely to outrage decency." But then the writer's meaning is "not exactly" that these things should be checked by the attendance of women at races, but that they should be checked—how he does not say—in order to make it fitting for women to attend. He enumerates some of the classes who make races what they are at present—the regular betting-men and their imitators, the publicans who play to their own gain into the hands of professionals and b[...] the T[urf], [...] the great body of "reckle[ss and f]eeble fools" whose rendezvous is the racecou[rse] [...] writer does not advise ladies to attempt to purify and refine racing while it is in the hands of these people, but he has brought himself to believe that these people will perhaps voluntarily sacrifice their interests and tastes and absent themselves from the racecourse in order that ladies may enjoy the sight of the sport. "What is imperatively wanted is some restraining influence that should raise the general tone." Without this restraining influence things must go on as at present, but then unfortunately the restraining influence cannot be brought to bear until the tone has been raised. It would appear, therefore, that the prospect is a somewhat hopeless one. It is as if a doctor were to say, "Here is the only medicine that can do you any good, but you must defer taking it until you get better."

It is possible to conjecture how this jumble of nonsense came to be composed. The *Times* had a few days before found it necessary to speak severely of the Derby Day and the general condition of the Turf, and it wished to make amends by a civil word for racing in the abstract. It had also, in the course of duty, had to deal hardly with the political aspirations of women, and here was a chance of complimenting the offended sex on its moral influence. Accordingly the women are told that they alone can reform the Turf, and then it turns out that they cannot begin their work in this direction until the Turf has reformed itself. The writer incidentally refers to a circumstance which operates in favour of the comparative decency and decorum of the Oaks. It is that the fillies that run have the caprices of their sex, and, as there is no possibility of counting on them, their competition gives rise to very little serious betting. If it had been suggested that the best way to reform the Turf would be to exclude colts and confine the races to fillies, there might perhaps have been some point in the article. It is obvious to every one who considers the subject that betting is the canker at the heart of the Turf, and that as it spreads the whole system will become one foul and loathsome sore. A race is in itself a pretty enough sight, and, in so far as it is supposed to contribute to the improvement of the breed of horses, it has a commendable object. But the betting comes in to [...] introduce dishonesty into the racing, and to foster the cupidity and roguery of all concerned. Of the vast multitude of betting-men of all classes, only a very small proportion ever see a race or know anything of the horses except the names, and few of those who attend races go for the sake of seeing the animals. There is a keen and subtle poison in betting which tends to weaken honesty and self-respect, to develop sordid passions, and to produce generally a state of excitement which is necessarily injurious to moral sanity. There is nothing in the race itself to provoke disorder; it is the feverish excitement of the betting, the anxiety as to the result, the exultation or disappointment with which it is received, which unsettle the mind and relax the restraints of sense and decency. It may be true that it is only a comparatively small part of the throng at a racecourse which is affected in this way; yet it is enough to give character and colour to the whole. The Oaks is one of several races at which, for various reasons, there is comparatively little betting, and which are consequently quietly and decently conducted. But wherever the betting runs high, not only the people present at the races, but all those who have put themselves in the way of being affected by the result, are subjected to influences which cannot fail to do harm. That races should be conducted in a more decorous manner merely in order that women may attend them is a very small matter. Even it all races were run as quietly as those on the Oaks day at Epsom, a great and terrible evil would still exist in the fact that these contests furnish occasions for reckless gambling to a vast multitude of people scattered all over the country. It is impossible to view without alarm the continuous and rapid spread of this miserable mania through all classes of the community down even to the lowest, especially when we trace its connexion with the melancholy increase of various forms of crime. It is not merely the Turf that is infected by it. Almost every sport is gradually being brought under the same noxious and debasing influence—cricket, boat-racing, pigeon-shooting; and almost invariably with the same result, the sapping of the honesty of the competitors, the substitution of a low greed of pecuniary gain for pride of skill, and the general contamination of all who breathe, even from a distance, the miasmatic atmosphere.

It is obvious that the sports of a nation must necessarily have an important effect on its general character, both physically and morally; and from this point of view the popular amusements of the English at the present day are certainly by no means calculated to excite comfortable reflections. The exercises of the Greeks were intended to impart strength, suppleness, and gracefulness to the human figure; they helped the mind by giving it a healthy body, and masculine virtues were also stimulated by a generous emulation. In our own country at this moment the idea of sport appears to be becoming more and more exclusively concentrated on the gambling which accompanies the exercises. Most of the people who are interested in racing know little and care little about the horses, except as supplying a subject for their bets, and the same may be said with regard to boat-races, yachting, cricket, and other sports. The Italians have a game which they call fly-loo and which combines the maximum of uncertainty with the minimum of personal effort. Two pieces of sugar are placed on a table, or on the ground, and the question is on which piece of sugar a fly will first alight. The players are about as much interested in the propagation of flies as the ordinary English racing-men in the breed of horses, and their part in the game is equally passive. The tendency of English sport would seem to be to degenerate into mere gambling on the result of a contest between trained professionals. There is only a limited number of persons who take an active part in the playing of the game the rest merely look on; indeed most of them hardly take the trouble even to look, and are content to bet on hearsay. It is evident that sport conducted in this manner does nothing for the physical improvement of the people, and its effect on the mind would seem to be chiefly to produce a certain sharpness akin to roguery, and to cultivate sordid and unscrupulous cupidity. Apart from the question as to the fox—and by a little effort of imagination, a substitute could easily be found for the vermin—hunting is an excellent sport, because it involves not only valuable physical training, but also the discipline of mental and moral qualities, such as quickness of apprehension, courage, decision of character, and so on. Hunting is, in fact, only racing performed by gentlemen, not as a public show or as a means of gambling, but for their own private amusement. A steeplechase affords just as much fun as hunting, and brings out similar qualities; but it is scarcely surprising, in the present state of the Turf, that gentlemen-jockeys should be going out of fashion. A peculiar significance has been discovered in the opening under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, of a new polo club at Hurlingham, which has hitherto been devoted to pigeon-shooting. It is supposed that the object in view is that the shooting should be supplanted by the more manly sport. A pigeon match, we are told, and indeed the circumstance is tolerably notorious, is apt, even "under the most exclusive circumstances," to become a mere field-day for the book-makers; and, it may be added, with the usual result as regards the honesty of the players. The game of polo has been welcomed on the ground that it is beyond the reach of such contamination, but there is no reason to suppose that this will be the case as long as it is made a subject for heavy betting. Still polo has at least the advantage of being capital exercise for the players. It requires no doubt a quick eye and steady hand to be a good pigeon-shot, but the knowledge of the exact spot whence the bird will come simplifies the task, and the physical effort involved is more than nominal. It is not difficult to enumerate the indispensable conditions of healthy sport. It should be exercise not confined to a few professionals but open to as many people as possible; it should tend to develop muscular strength, elasticity, and graceful action, and at the same time to cultivate courage, resolution, and the capacity of promptly choosing the policy to be followed amid the rush of events; and it should be dissociated from betting. [...] racing, hunting, polo, shooting, rowing, and cricket are all good in their way, as long as they are pursued from a genuine love of pure sport, and not as a mere pretext for pecuniary speculation of the lowest kind. How this growing disease is to be met is a difficult question, but it is at least clear that coercive measures are out of the question, and that the remedy is to be found in education and persuasion, and that example in influential quarters would do much to promote a more wholesome state of things.

EXCURSIONS TO EGYPT AND PALESTINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—Being almost the last visitor to leave Syria this season, I was asked by the dragomans, who held a meeting here to-day, to forward the enclosed paper, which they drew up of their own accord, and with which I have nothing more to do than helping them to express their ideas in English style.

I am able, however, after a sojourn in Egypt and Syria of some four months, to testify that my own experience has been in accordance with their statement. I found in Egypt every difficulty thrown in the way of an independent traveller's reaching Palestine, and was repeatedly assured that no berths could be had in the steamers.

I have had experience of the three dragomans from Jerusalem, and can bear testimony to the excellence of their provision for the comfort of their employers, for their very high respectability, for their conscientious fulfilment of the spirit and letter of their agreements, their thorough and intelligent knowledge of the country, and that not the most trifling payment or backsheesh fell upon me. Their knowledge of English is perfect, and two of them were educated in the English Bishop's school. I believe a more respectable or better qualified body of men could not be found, and I should certainly place them, for intelligence and tone, above the average of courier.

I can also, from personal experience, testify to the truth of their six assurances, which are not new promises, but old practices.

Beyrout, May 16. AN OLD TRAVELLER.

"Sir,—We, dragomans of Syria and Egypt, humbly beg to make our grievance known [...] men, through The Times [...] ready to help the injured [...]

"1. We have been educated [...] (especially English) and trained to [...] in our country, being well acquainted [...] routes, places of interest, and the habits [...] of the people.

"2. We have spent much money in providing good tents, canteens, and all the requisites for travel.

"3. During the last few years our living has been almost taken from us by English agents monopolizing the conveyance of tourists to this country in large companies.

"While disclaiming any desire to interfere with the legitimate enterprise of such agents, we are bound, in self-defence, to protest against the means used by them to get all the traffic into their own hands; and we ask permission to correct certain statements by which we believe [...]led.

"The advertis[ements] [...] Messrs. Cook and Son seem to convey the follo[wing] [...] impressions:—

"1. That 'bein[g] [...] exclusive agents for the only passenger stea[mers] [...] Nile,' tickets for these boats can only be [...] them, and in the hotels at Cairo these boats [...] 'Cook's steamers.' These vessels belon[g] [...]'s administration, at whose office in [...] [appli]cant can obtain tickets.

"2. That all berths [...] from Alexandria to Ja[ffa] [...] steamers [...] other of these agents, no [...] one or passage unless furnished wi[th] [...] upon a [...]

"3. That no good horses [...] obtained in Syria, except thr[ough] [...] none of the best dragomans a[...]

"4. That travelling in l[...] tured system, is much cheap[er] [...] as the average charge made [...] from 1*l.* 17*s.* to 2*l.* per head [...] don to returning thither. [...] contract to take (first-class) [...] four persons, 1*l.* 10*s.*; and f[...] day, while 10*s.* would cover [...] when stationary in towns. [...] contract to supply good hor[ses] [...] to furnish the tents with c[...] quito-nets, and easy chairs [...] (towels thrice a week); and [...] hot dishes, butter and jam, [...] three cold dishes and frui[t] [...] soup, sweets, dessert; café [...] bed. Second class, if ten p[...]

"For the Nile, ten perso[ns] [...] back, stopping 12 days, 60[...] ract, stopping 15 days, 90*l.*

"5. That parties are co[nducted] [...] by the best dragomans, [...] whereas in important pla[ces] [...] the waiters at hotels, an[d] [...] accompany them on the t[our] [...]

"6. That one payment [...] tour; whereas very ma[ny] [...] many eatables, extra blan[kets] [...]

"We therefore beg to [...] by travelling independently, [...] dragomans on arrival at Cairo (for [...]), Jaffa or Jerusalem (for Syria, Mo[...]) [...] have the following advantages:—

"1. A considerable reduction in the exp[ense] [...] not exceed 1*l.* 5*s.* per head per day f[rom] England to returning thither, because they would be free from dragomans, except where absolutely needed, and there would be no extras. The number of animals in Jerusalem is limited, and but few are required during three-fourths of the year. The influx of 50 tourists drains that city of at least 1[...] animals for their conveyance through the land, which animals cannot return to it within a month. These large companies raise the hire of animals unnecessarily more than 100 per cent.

"2. Only half the payment is required in advance, the rest being made at the termination of the agreement.

"3. Travellers can choose their own companions, and never more than two occupy one sleeping tent.

"4. They are free to arrange and alter their route at pleasure, to encamp and stop when and where they like.

"5. They have always fresh, not preserved, provisions, and excellent cookery.

"6. They have dragomans who thoroughly know the country, have been specially trained for the service (speaking English and Arabic with equal fluency), who know how to deal with the natives, and are bound to make good any losses.

"We have formed ourselves into an association, and shall take steps for opening communication with some office in London (which will shortly be advertised) where every information as to Eastern tours can be at all times obtained.

"MICHEL HANI, Beyrout.
"NEJEM ABU CHATER, Beyrout.
"JOSEPH ELLIAS, Beyrout.
"JOSEPH MEZHER, Beyrout.
"LEONE TANNUS, Beyrout,
"SALVATORI POSEE, Malta,
"DAVID N. JAMAL, Jerusalem.
"GEORGE KATAN, Jerusalem
"BERNARD HELPERN, Jerusalem
"SALEM HANI, Beyrout.
"ABRAHAM AMANTURY, Beyrout.
"PETER CHANTER, Alexandria.
"ANTON JACOB, Beyrout,
"PETER JACOB, Beyrout.
"CHALEEL C[...]NTERY, Beyrout.
"AHMEH BATRICHE[...], Beyrout.
"ELI CAPTA[...], Jaffa.
"JOSEPH TAN[...]OOSE, Beyrout.

"Beyrout, May 16."

ACHEEN.

On the fifth day of June, in the year of grace 1602, an English fleet, under the command of Captain or General Sir James Lancaster, arrived in Acheen Roads, the key to the now famous Straits of Malacca. The rumour of Queen Elizabeth's victories over the Spaniards had taught the native princes of Sumatra to respect the English name. When Sir James Lancaster steered his ships through a crowd of trading vessels from several nations then moored in the roads he met with an honourable reception. The sagacious statesman who in that day encouraged the commercial adventures of the English nation, desired to form a mercantile connexion between England and the realm of Acheen. Sir James Lancaster, before he left England, had been furnished with complete powers to ratify a treaty with the Sultan, and with a letter from the Queen herself, which he was directed to deliver into the Sultan's own hands. Soon after the arrival of the fleet, 'General' Lancaster sent Captain Middleton, commander of the Vice-Admiral's ships, with five English gentlemen, to request an audience, and to state that he was the bearer of a letter and presents from the great and powerful Queen of the English nation. The Sultan received Captain Middleton with kindness and respect, gave him a splendid entertainment, and invested him with a robe of honour in the fashion of the country. Three days afterwards, the Sultan sent down to the mole six elephants with drums, trumpets, and streamers, and a retinue to escort the 'General' to court. One of the elephants, fourteen feet high, carried a pavilion covered with crimson velvet on his back. In the centre of the pavilion was placed a golden basin, in which the Queen's letter was laid, covered with a piece of rich silk. The general and the principal officers of his suit rode upon the other elephants, while the rest of his retinue marched in procession on foot. On entering the presence-chamber the general said that he had been sent by the most high and mighty Queen of England to propose strict friendship and alliance with his majesty, and 'ignorant that the Acheenese disliked long speeches' was entering into a statement of the mutual advantages to be gained, when he was interrupted by the Sultan, who decreed "he would sit down and repose himself after his tedious voyage," and assured the general that he might depend upon all the favours he could reasonably demand, in behalf of the noble princess of whom fame had spoken many great things. The letter and the Queen's presents were laid before the Sultan. The presents consisted of 'a large silver basin with a fountain in the middle of it, weighing two hundred ounces; a great standing drinking cup; a fine looking-glass; a head-piece with a plume of feathers; a fan made of feathers; an embroidered sword-belt; and a fine pair of pistols." It appears that the Sultan was pleased most with the fan, for he directed one of his ladies who sat at his feet immediately to fan him with it. A grand entertainment ensued, at which the guests sat cross-legged after the manner of the east. The dishes were either of pure gold or of 'tambock,' a mixture of gold and brass. The drink served at the banquet was arrack. After dinner the ladies of the harem were called in and danced after the manner of the country.

A copy of the Queen's letter is given in the account of the present state of the Sunda Islands, compiled by Herman Moll, whose work was published by George Grierson, printer to the king's most excellent majesty at the sign of the Two Bibles in Essex Street, in 1739. The letter is lengthy, and sets out how Providence caused various nations to need the productions of each other, in order that love and friendship might be engendered betwixt all men. Complimentary notice is made respecting the power of the Acheenese: 'We have known that you are able not only to defend your own kingdom, but to give wars unto the Portugals, in the lands which they possess; as namely, in Malacca, in the year of the Human Redemption, 1575, under the conduct of your valiant captain Ragamacota, with their great loss and the perpetual honour of your highness's crown and kingdom.'* When the letter was read, the Sultan appointed two nobleman to treat with the general and in a short time a compact was drawn up and signed, containing eight articles, to the effect that the English should enjoy free trade in the King of Acheen's dominions, that no custom should be paid for goods imported or exported, and all assistance should be given to the English in case of shipwreck; that in case of death the English could bequeath their goods to whom they pleased; that all bargains and contracts with the king's subjects should be punctually performed; that the English should have power of doing justice and determining all differences between their own people; that the king should do them justice in case the English received any injury from the natives; that no seizures should be made of their persons or goods for debt; and that the English should enjoy the freedom of their religion. These articles of commerce being settled, the English at once took advantage of them, and the Queen's ships were freighted with pepper, the first-fruits of the treaty with this remote nation. The treaty is remarkable, as Sumatra was the first country with which the English traded in the east, and the stepping-stone to our vast commercial and military enterprises in Hindoostan. Nor was the General forgetful that his Queen was at war with the 'Portugals and men of Spain,' for cruizing in the Straits of Malacca, he caught sight of and pursued a great Portuguese canack, which surrendered after an engagement. On board the prize were found six hundred persons, whom the Portuguese were carrying from the island of St. Thomas to Malacca. The captors obtained nine hundred and fifty bales of chintz and calicoes, plain and 'painted,' with abundance of rice and rich merchandise. The most valuable articles were selected and presented to the Sultan, who rejoiced at the general's success; 'for the Portuguese had behaved themselves with that insolence towards the Indian princes, that they could not endure them any more than they can the Dutch at the present day.' [...] has a curious bearing upon recent events [...] 'On the return of the general to England, [...] assigned to him, for the 'mighty Sultan [...] kingdom of England, France, Ire[land] [...] and Scotland,' a ring of gold set with [...] two vestures embroidered with gold, [...] The Sultan, like [...] Mahomedans, and versed in Arabic, [...] about to leave, he asked [...] the Psalms of David amongst [...] of the general's [...] the Sultan [...] wonderful[ly] [...]

The [...] in the narrative [...] few alterations, correspond with its condition in the present day. 'The city stands in a plain, surrounded with woods and marshes, about half a league distant from the sea, near a pleasant rivulet. It is an open town, without wall or moat, and the king's palace stands in the middle of it, being of an oval figure, about half a league in circumference, surrounded by a moat twenty-five feet broad, and as many deep. About the palace are cast up great banks of earth instead of a wall, well planted with reeds and canes, that grow to a prodigious height and thickness, insomuch that they cover the palace, and render it inaccessible. These reeds and canes are continually green, and not easily set on fire. There is no ditch or drawbridge before the gates; but on each side a wall of stone about ten feet high, that supports a terrace, on which some guns are planted; and a small stream runs through the palace, which is lined with stone, and has steps down to the bottom for the conveniency of bathing. The avenues to the palace are naturally well defended; for the country round about Acheen is full of revulets, marshes, and thick woods of cane or bamboo, which are almost impenetrable, and very hard to cut. There are several little forts erected at proper distances in the marshes, where guards are [p]lanted to prevent a surprise. In the Sultan's maga[zines] are found a numerous artillery and a good [quant]ity of fire-arms; but his greatest strength is in [eleph]ants, which are trained up to trample upon fire [...] moved at the report of cannon. The city [...]ven or eight thousand houses. Every [...]ds his dwelling with palisades, [...]me distance from it, except in the [...]here the markets are kept. The [...]n posts, nine or ten feet from [...]m from periodic inundations. [...]ne or bamboo, roofed with [...] many mosques about the [...]d with tile, but without [...]

[...]rt of Acheen was the [...] island of Sumatra. [...]fteen sail of merchant [...]entury the English [...]he English re[...] laws, and [...]ement [...]chief [...]

Loaf, [...] among the rank refuse of tropical vegetation. As on the Gold Coast, 'shoals of English' died there every year. Aware of the fatal character of the region, yet each hoping to live for two or three years and realise a competency, young men from many English ports took up their residence as traders or agents. They perished in numbers, especially during the rainy season, when the heat drew out the poison from decayed vegetable matter and putrid pools. An ensign, who went thither from Fort Saint George, with eighty 'strong jolly soldiers,' was the only survivor of his company at the end of two years. No efforts were, in that day, made or thought of for draining the marshes, or cutting down the jungle. At last, the English sailors visiting the place died off 'like rotten sheep.' Merchants found that to keep up the supply of fresh lives, doomed to death, had become too costly, and they determined to erect a fort and factory at a more healthy place. The fort they called Marlborough; and although with some vicissitudes, the settlement had prospered, in a mercantile sense, for fifty years, the erection of the fort excited the jealousy of the natives, and led to a terrible catastrophe in the year 1719.

So early as 1717, the natives exhibited symptoms of hostility. Some of the British factors at Bencoolen had, after the example of the Dutch, treated the chiefs harshly and had driven hard bargains with the humbler class of native dealers. Marlborough Fort had made considerable progress. The foundation of one gorge and two curtain walls had been laid, and raised a foot high in brick and cement, and bricks and cement had been provided for the completion of the whole work. The residents thought they would soon be secure against any attempt that might be made upon them; nor had they any suspicion that the natives were arm[ing], and a powerful conspiracy formed to destr[oy] them on the first opportunity.

On the 21st of January, 1719, the East Indiaman, Matchlapatam, a large ship, carrying twenty guns, left the mole at Bencoolen, and no armed ship remained in the harbour. The native supposed that the chance they had long watched for had come. The Pangarans, chiefs professedly in alliance with the English, issued secret orders to the leading men in the inland districts to equip and send forward to Bencoolen the contingents agreed upon. Early in March an immense number of natives had collected on the estates of the Pangarans located near the settlement. The servants of the English residents were tampered with, and from them full information was obtained respecting the strength and movements of the garrison. Stragglers from the fort and town were cut off and killed; cattle were driven away, and pepper plantations destroyed. The residents, greatly alarmed, took what measures they could, and armed the most trusty of their servants. Fortunately on the 16th of March the Matchlapatam unexpectedly returned; but the natives had gone too far to recede, and on the 23rd of March all the sugar plantations were set on fire, and burned furiously. During a skirmish with the natives, the negroes and Chinese servants ran off to the enemy; and eventually, there remained in the fort but a hundred and twenty-five English, with a few negroes, Chinese, and Malays, who continued faithful. During the night fires broke out in several quarters of the town and in the plantations. The garrison fired cannon into the jungle, where the enemy was supposed to be concealed; unfortunately the wadding of a gun fell upon the roof of the barrack, and set the building in flames. The residents made for the shore, cutting their way bravely. On reaching the beach they saw, ranged up, and advancing against them, many thousand natives, headed by their Sultan and Pangarans. The men were then ordered to save their lives by swimming, or to get on board some boats that were lying in the harbour, and make for the Matchlapatam in the best way they could. In the attempt, half of the residents were either drowned or killed by the enemy. The survivors, after enduring severe hardships and encountering two fearful storms in one of which they lost their rudder, eventually reached Batavia. Next year, many of them returned to Bencoolen, for the chiefs lost their trade by the expulsion of the English, and learning that the Dutch were preparing to occupy the place, they welcomed the residents back and allowed them to complete the fort, which the English took care to make strong enough to resist any force the natives could bring against it. After the return of the English, documents were found, one from a personage whose title was, 'The man who eats nothing,' and others from chiefs and native priests, which proved that the conspiracy had existed for two whole years before the English had any suspicion that treachery was intended. Bencoolen and the other British settlements in Sumatra were given to the Dutch in 1824, in exchange for the harbour and precinct of Malacca. But so recently as 1819, the East India Company renewed a treaty with the Sultan of Acheen, binding him to exclude natives of all other European states, and all Americans, from fixed settlements on the coast, or residence in his dominions. In return for these concessions, the company lent the Sultan fifty thousand dollars, and presented him with twelve brass field pieces, ammunition, and military stores. King James the First had given the Sulatn two 'great pieces of ordnance,' one with a bore of eighteen inches, the other of twenty-four inches. These guns, until a very recent period, stood, and perhaps still stand, on either side of the gate of the king's palace.

England has now no settlement or 'factory,' either at Acheen or Bencoolen; our trade is chiefly carried on from the flourishing settlement on the little islandof Penang, whose Governor, in his most recent communication with the Colonial Office, expresses his fears that the war now waged by the Sultan of Acheen may injure the increased and lucrative traffic between Penang and Sumatra.—*All the Year Round.*

* The Queen's letter makes no reference to a previous encounter between the Acheenese and the Portugals in the same Straits, when the former were signally defeated. The victory is reported to have been miraculously announced by St. Francis Xavier to the beleaguered garrison at Malacca, on the same day.

[...] the C[...] DEPO[SITS] [...] learnt on [...]
DRAFTS g[...] land, and th[e] [...]
CIRCULAR NO[TES] [...] in Europe.
GOVERNMENT an[d] [...] sold and the safe custody o[f] [...]
INTEREST, PAY and PEN[SIONS] [...] description of Banking Busine[ss] [...]
All Remittances should be [...] Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA [...]

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do. do 5 „

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

[illegible]

LONDON BANKERS
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

[illegible]

Terms for ther Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

4, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, the oldest and the best, and affording all the convenience and comfort of a Home, is forced, under the present competition, to reduce their Rates:—

For a Single Gentleman Rs. 120 per month. } Including Ice.
Do. do. „ 5 for a day, week or so. }
Table excellent and Wine superior.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1874.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY.

THIS beautifully situated Hotel, with an aspect to the open Sea, has first class accommodation. It is the only Hotel in Bombay enjoying a pure Sea Breeze. Testimonials forwarded on application.

TERMS—Rs. 5 per day.

Fresh Sea Water Baths can be had if required.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

INSURANCES.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.

LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildinngs in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

PAPER FOR SA[LE].

FOR SALE, a quantity o[f] [...] FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and [...] CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOO[LSCAP] [...] also a few reams of FINE [...]LSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, Bom[bay G]azette Office.

FOR SAL[E] [...]E AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT o[f] PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH C[OURT] [...]OURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Docu[...]ments relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"E WBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 16s. 6d. and 21s.; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

[...]ch [...] [th]at has characteriz[ed] [...]ness.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st of JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	[illegible]
Ditto Monsoon Double [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, [...]
Have always on hand [...]

ROWLAND [...] & CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
INDIAN SCENERY
Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at [...] approbation and [...] Orders will meet with prompt [...] and enumerated below [...] continuance of favours. A few articles on hand:—

Fancy Fireworks, English, which may meet with attention:—
Best Manilla Rope, at R[...] Manufacture.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 [...] 38 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope [...] per cwt.
Superfine Wheat F[lour] (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Iron Chests and [...] fresh, and Sizing.
Pumps of sorts [...] Cupboards of sizes.
Kerosine Oil [...]
Best Europ[ean] [...] best quality.
Peacock['s] [...] Canvas.
McDo[...] and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
Tape[...]all's Disinfecting Powder.
Low[...] and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Ir[...] Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
[...], English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
[C]opper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron.	Fire Engines complete.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rullers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THE RAILWAY WATCH.

A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE
WATCH,
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,
KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,
A CAPITAL WATCH
FOR
HARD WORK
OR
TRAVELLING.
Rs. 60.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
3, HORNBY ROW.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.
In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

Established 1751.
THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	4	14	0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped		6	6
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.			
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).			
[P]atent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21	0	0
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).			
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18	15	
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27	6	
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.			

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

AGENTS—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—Madras: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co